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SHRAGIN 'EXPECTS' POSITIVE RESPONSE TO MISSILE TALKS PROPOSAL

LD091715 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Viktor Shragin commentary]

[Text] Press commentators, statesmen and public leaders in many countries continue analyzing the new peace proposals President Brezhnev advanced in the course of his talks with West German leaders in Moscow. Here is what our observer Viktor Shragin writes:

As was expected the sides paid close attention to the situation in Europe. Europe more than any other continent bristles with troops and the newest military hardware. It is there that the forces of the two leading military and political groups stand directly face to face. Consequently it is the shape of European affairs that determine more than anything else in what direction world developments will proceed--whether we are going to have stronger peace or confrontation and even greater danger of a new war.

The most pressing need of the day is to secure a movement toward the easing of military tensions in Europe. With a view to this the Warsaw Treaty countries have put forward a whole set of proposals. Action to translate them into reality is all the more imperative, considering what the Carter administration has been doing to subvert the process of political relaxation, to raise the level of confrontation and to spur up the arms race.

Of all the recent American moves, the most dangerous one is the Pentagon's plan to deploy some 600 new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The aim of this plan, which the United States imposed on its NATO allies, is to upset the existing balance of strength in America's favor. The Soviet Union, in an effort to prevent a new spiral of the arms race, proposed talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, even before NATO approved the American plan. It would have been best, of course, if the sides involved could revert to the level that existed before the NATO countries adopted their decisions on what they call counterarming.

But there is also another way. During talks with West German leaders in Moscow, the Soviet side proposed discussions on medium-range nuclear missiles, but underlined that the issue must be treated as part and parcel of the problem of American forward-based nuclear system. In this case, whatever agreements were reached could be implemented only after SALT II took effect.

The Soviet proposals met with a broad positive response. The newspaper Philadelphia ENQUIRER feels they show a way out of the deadlock and display a Soviet readiness for talks. But there have also been comments of a different type; some in the West are presenting the constructive Soviet initiative as a maneuver, even a trick. And it is clear why. The proposals spoil the game of those who support the arms race. Conditions for productive, honest and fair talks do exist. We in this country expect Western governments to respond to the new Soviet initiative with a sense of responsibility, and in the spirit of good will, because it accords with the vital interests of nations in Europe and in the rest of the world.

SEMEYKO VIEWS U.S. EUROMISSILE STRATEGY, CHALLENGES ARITHMETIC

LD100851 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27, 4 Jul 80 pp 8-9

[Article by L. Semeyko: "Washington's 'Eurostrategic' Stake"]

[Excerpt] By using the "Euromissiles" the U.S. and NATO leadership hopes to gain an advantage at both nuclear levels--tactical and strategic.

Understandably, it is not entirely convenient for the authors of this scheme to advertise it since the gaining of superiority requires an intensification of the arms race which is resolutely opposed by the broadest strata of the Western public. Hence the camouflage. The creation of the new American missiles and their deployment in Europe by no means signifies, it is claimed, that NATO is placing greater emphasis on nuclear weapons. On the contrary, the North Atlantic alliance is allegedly reducing their significance, as indicated by the present removal of 1,000 American nuclear warheads from the European Continent. (This thesis was particularly stressed in the final communique of the Nuclear Planning Group Bodo session).

In this connection we must note right away that these warheads have long been obsolete. Moreover, they are only suitable for use at a short distance inside the zone of combat operations. Their usefulness has long been questioned in the United States and NATO. A factor in this was the vast size of the American nuclear arsenal in Europe (more than 7,000 warheads).

Instead of the obsolete weapons it is planned to deliver around 600 up-to-date missiles to Europe. They have the very latest nuclear warheads and, most important of all, they are capable of hitting targets well inside the Soviet Union's western regions.

In contrast to the diplomatic wording of the abovementioned NATO communique U.S. Secretary of the Army C. Alexander candidly stated: The "modernization" of nuclear weapons in the European theater of war carries the "risk of escalation." This risk is increased by the fact that these missiles reach their targets in an extremely short time. They might well be launched if there were a nuclear alarm in Europe like the false alarms which placed U.S. strategic forces on a heightened combat readiness footing on 3 and 6 June. Another reason why the sudden launching of these missiles cannot be ruled out is the fact that NATO is true to the idea of "superiority in escalation."

The quantitative aspect of the "Eurostrategy" is very significant. And here we must explain certain tactical details. As is known, the missiles are launched from launch installations. There are several missiles to each of the NATO forces' current launch installations. Each of the 108 Pershing 1 installations deployed by the United States in the FRG has 5 missiles. The Pershing 1 is being replaced by the Pershing II. How many missiles will there be per new installation? One, the NATOites say. But this is doubtful. And the doubts increase when you look at photographs, frequently published in the Western press, of the Pershing II system currently being tested. In fact, it has not one but two guides [napravlyayushchiye], that is, the designers even anticipate the simultaneous launching of two missiles.

There are also doubts concerning the quantity of cruise missiles. The launching installation for them has four guides. So when NATO talks of 464 Tomahawks does it not mean the quantity of launch installations?

But the "Eurostrategic" arithmetic does not stop there. In fact, each missile can have several warheads. Let us quote from NATO's semi-official organ, NATO's FIFTEEN NATIONS: "By 1985 it is planned to create megaton weapons and tip the missiles with multiple warheads." On this basis it is not difficult to imagine what the "Eurostrategic" potential of the bloc may be in a few years' time. It may run into thousands of nuclear warheads [boyepripasy], not 572.

NATO's current "Eurostrategic" plans are plans with, so to speak, a false bottom. Their true dimensions, by all appearances, are so great that they would most likely give the NATO bloc a substantial military superiority if, of course, nobody resists it. Dual resistance would be either through the annulment of the dangerous NATO decisions or through the enforced adoption of retaliatory measures by the other side.

The abovementioned NATO magazine joyfully reports that simultaneously with the approval of NATO's "Eurostrategic" plans Britain and France embarked on the "modernization" of their nuclear forces. "These three power elements (American, British and French--L. Semeyko)," the magazine writes, "may create a nuclear potential big enough to play an independent strategic role" and to constitute the basis of a "Eurostrategy." But the question of "independence" is academic to say the least. The West Europeans will still be stuck with the dependence of NATO nuclear strategy on the United States because the American contribution to it is decisive. How the Americans will use this contribution is another question. At any rate, Washington will consider American interests first and they are not bound to coincide with European interests.

STRATEGIC REVIEW, an influential magazine in U.S. military political circles, wrote in connection with NATO's "Eurostrategic" potential: The new missiles "will be exclusively in American hands, under American protection and American control. All that is required of the European allies--at least some of them--is that they permit the United States to deploy these weapons on European soil." This approach is further evidence that the talk about a "Eurostrategy" independent of the United States is self-deception.

Washington is hardly prepared to share with its allies, "on a fair basis," the very heavy burden of a nuclear war and its consequences. It is exposing them to danger while endeavoring to get itself out of the danger area. And while some West Europeans see the "Euromissiles" as a means of strengthening their security, one thing is clear as far as the USSR and the other socialist countries and all realistically minded people in the West are concerned: The "Eurostrategy" does not strengthen European security, it shatters it. If NATO's plans are implemented the "situation on the European Continent," the Warsaw Pact states' declaration stresses, "will deteriorate sharply since an increase in the destructive potential in Europe will inevitably affect the climate and vital interests of the people on the continent and entrail further vast expenditure which will be an even greater burden for the peoples to bear."

TURKEY'S ECEVIT ON SALT II, U.S. MONITORING REQUEST

LD092256 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Ankara, July 8, TASS--Bulent Ecevit, general chairman of the Republican People's Party (RPP) of Turkey, made a statement about the SALT II treaty. He recalled in particular, that in the period of his government's stay in office Washington applied to Turkey for permission for U.S. military aircraft to make flights near the Soviet border for the purpose of monitoring the effective implementation of the SALT II treaty.

"We replied at that time", B. Ecevit said, "that the SALT II treaty is a treaty between the USSR and the USA, and not between Turkey and the USA. It takes into account all the details. Therefore the question of flights by U.S. aircraft should be solved by the two states that concluded the treaty". "If these states", B Ecevit went on to say, "have no accord on the question, no actions should be awaited from us".

"However, the Demirel government holds a different position," the statement says further. "This is clear from the report submitted to the U.S. Senate. We view with concern the obtaining situation."

"Strategic arms limitation treaties", the RPP leader pointed out, "are of big importance both from the viewpoint of detente and from the viewpoint of keeping peace throughout the world. If we without the two powers' consent become one of parties to the treaty which we did not conclude, we thereby will jeopardize detente, international peace and our security."

"We", Bulent Ecevit pointed out further, "repeatedly conveyed our views to the government, emphasizing that the question affects Turkey's sovereignty and therefore cannot be decided upon by the other side. If a request comes from the USA in connection with the SALT II treaty, the government prior to making a decision on the question must find out the viewpoint of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey", the RPP general chairman stated.

WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN PRAGUE

LD100714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 9 Jul 80

["International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] In Prague a conference has been held of deputy foreign ministers of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty. It was devoted to preparations for the Madrid meeting and the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The further deepening of cooperation between the countries of socialism in the political, economic, defense and other fields and the constructive activity of the joint organizations of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA, as is noted in the decision of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, reliably serve the cause of peace and progress.

At the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty it was stressed that the holding of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could become an important landmark in strengthening the bases of European peace and in the implementation of the pledges of all the member-states of the pan-European conference regarding the carry out of effective measures directed at lessening military confrontation and at assisting disarmament in Europe.

The idea of convoking such a conference was put forward by the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty. And now, as is testified by the conference held in Prague, they are working out an agreed course for the realization of this proposal and for the successful and beneficial work of the conference.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 9 July reports that: "Taking part on the Soviet side was Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister."]

NORTHERN EUROPEAN CPS HOLD MEETING IN OSLO

LD272312 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 27, TASS--A two-day meeting of the communist parties of the north European countries came to a close here. The meeting was attended by the delegations from the communist parties of Denmark, Norway, Finland, and the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.

A statement, unanimously approved by all the participants in the meeting, stresses the need to organise a broad popular movement for peace and lessening of tension in northern Europe. The communists from the Nordic countries point out that central to these efforts are demands of the broad circles of the public to change NATO's decision on the production and deployment in Europe of new American nuclear missile weapons, creation of the nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and organisation of rebuff to the U.S. attempts to subordinate the countries of that region to its global strategic interests.

The communists from the Nordic countries urged to support such demands by the socialists, social democrats, other political parties, trade union organisations and all peace-loving forces of northern Europe.

NOVIKOV WELCOMES KILLANIN ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD091640 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 9, TASS--President of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Michal Killanin, arrived in Moscow. At the Sheremetevo-2 Airport he was welcomed by the chairman of the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee, Ignatiy Novikov, IOC Vice-President Vitauy Smirnov, IOC chief of protocol, Juan Antonio Samaranch and IOC director, Monique Berlioux.

UK JOURNALIST DISCUSSES KGB INVOLVEMENT IN PAKISTAN, PLO

LD071157 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Jul 80 p 5

[Robert Moss article: "KGB Subversion in Pakistan"]

[Text] Rumours are ripe in the diplomatic community in Islamabad that the Soviet ambassador, Sarvar Alimdzhanovich Azimov, may soon be recalled to Moscow to pre-empt possible Pakistani reprisals for his constant meddling in local politics.

These rumours have gained currency from recent major staffing changes within the Soviet Embassy and the KGB rezidentura, whose chief is V.I. Gurgenev, an Urdu speaker.

Mr Azimov, born in Dzhizak, Uzbekistan, in 1923, is a writer and linguist of some repute, fluent in Arabic, Farsi, Armenian, and Turkish as well as several European languages.

His most important previous posting was as Soviet ambassador in Beirut in 1969-74, when he successfully worked to expand Soviet influence over the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Azimov laid the ground for the visit by Yasir 'Arafat to Moscow in July, 1974, that marked a watershed in relations between the Soviet leadership and the PLO.

For the first time the PLO chief was received in Moscow not only as a guest of the "unofficial" Soviet Afro-Asian Committee, but as the guest of the Soviet Government and Communist Party.

His treatment reflected the acceptance by the Politburo of an argument propounded by Azimov and others that remains a key to Soviet Middle East policy today: that Russia, disappointed in its dealings with many Arab states, should seek to convert the PLO into its most important surrogate in the region.

Western diplomats who monitored Azimov's activities in Beirut say that he worked in intimate liaison with the KGB station, and is himself a senior KGB officer.

While he was in Lebanon he had to cope with the scandal that resulted from the arrest of two Soviet spies who had tried to steal a mirage jet fighter.

Since his transfer to Islamabad in 1974 Azimov has adopted an increasingly threatening tone towards the Pakistanis.

After the first communist coup in Afghanistan in April, 1978, he held a press conference in Lahore in which he declared, "Pakistan is the friend of our enemies, and her enemies are our friends."

He demanded that Pakistan withdraw from all alliances with the West, and even attacked the Pakistani Government for allowing local publication of President as-Sadat's memoirs.

In July, 1978, the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad started putting out a stream of false stories about Pakistani training of Afghan guerrillas.

Simultaneously undercover KGB and GRU operatives began to increase their contacts with opposition and separatist leaders and with anti-Zia officers in the armed forces.

There are currently about 340 Soviet officials serving in Pakistan; no fewer than 208 are stationed in Karachi, many of them employed as engineers and translators on Russian-financed steel projects.

A high proportion of these "technicians" are believed to be reporting to the KGB and GRU.

Mr Azimov's old friends in the PLO have provided him with useful auxiliaries for espionage and subversive operations in Pakistan. In recent years the Pakistanis have admitted Palestinian recruits to military training establishments.

But one Palestinian trainee, Zaydan Awni Mahmud (a member of Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah organisation), was quietly deported earlier this year shortly before he completed his pilot's training course.

The reason was that local security men caught him in possession of classified Pakistani Army documents.

Further investigation revealed that Mahmud had been in close contact with officials of the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad. Though the episode was hushed up, it revealed an intriguing dimension of Moscow's involvement with the Palestinian movement: the recruitment of proxy agents for the KGB.

Since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the Russians have been applying pressure to induce the government of General Ziaul Haq to deny support to the Afghan resistance.

PRAVDA's Islamabad correspondent, Valdlen Baykov (who just happened to be in Afghanistan during the KGB engineered coup in April, 1978), gave warning in a recent article that Pakistan is on a "dangerous course" and that there is growing local opposition to giving support to the Afghan rebels.

His account of his conversations with Karachi dockers gave some insight into the deepening Soviet involvement with anti-Zia groups.

Most ominous of all perhaps, is the recent upsurge in KGB covert activity in Baluchistan. Intelligence sources in Washington maintain there are currently more than 300 Soviet agents working with Baluchi separatist groups, most of them based in Afghanistan.

According to a very recent intelligence report four Soviet-trained Baluchi leaders recently returned from Moscow to Kabul to take charge of a new campaign, the initial focus of which may be the Iranian rather than the Pakistan-segment of Baluchistan.

The leading figure in this Moscow-trained team is said to be (Abdul Samad).

'Arafat 'Agrees to Demands'

A new power-struggle appears to be brewing up within the leadership of the PLO, following an important meeting between Yasir 'Arafat and the Soviet ambassador in Beirut, Alexander Soldatov, on June 11.

West European intelligence sources say that, at this meeting, 'Arafat agreed to a series of Soviet proposals that would regulate the relations between Moscow and a future Palestinian state, including the flow of Soviet aid and advisers.

According to these sources, Soviet Middle East experts have been devoting intense study in recent months to the implications of an independent state in the West Bank, and to the question of how Moscow could exercise a controlling influence over it via the PLO.

Three key working papers are said to have been drawn up on the orders of the Politburo.

The basic document, drawn up by Galina Nikitina, who is in charge of the Israeli desk at the Institute for Oriental Studies in Moscow, analyses how a Palestinian state could be used to destabilise conservative Arab regimes and to provide the Russians with a new strategic outpost in the Middle East.

A second working paper, prepared by a team of military experts headed by Maj-Gen (Shevlok) [as published], director of the foreign section of the Army's Main Political Department, is said to map out the military ties that Moscow would seek to establish with a PLO-controlled state.

The third document, compiled by specialists in the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, outlines the possible treaty relationships between Moscow and a Palestinian state.

The Russians are evidently concerned to ensure that the PLO will continue to accept their guiding reins if Israel is eventually compelled to withdraw from the West Bank.

In return for promises of increased Soviet aid, 'Arafat is said to have agreed to the substance of the Soviet demands.

There are unconfirmed reports that these include the creation of a Soviet military presence in a future Palestinian state as soon as political conditions would permit.

But 'Arafat may have been drawn into a closer relationship with the Russians than other PLO leaders are ready to endorse.

While he consulted his deputy, Abu Jihad, and the PLO's intelligence chief, Abu al-Hul, during the latest meetings with Soldatov, he is said to have avoided discussing the Soviet proposals with Abu Iyad, who now figures as his leading rival within the organisation.

The personal rivalry between 'Arafat and Abu Iyad (real name: Salah Khalaf) was one of the main sources of friction at the Fatah congress in Damascus in May.

'Arafat's suspicions that Abu Iyad is seeking to displace him were no doubt intensified after he learned that his lieutenant had a secret meeting with the Libyan strongman, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, on June 2.

'Arafat has consistently blocked Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's efforts to increase his influence over the PLO.

'NEGATIVE, POSITIVE ELEMENTS' EVIDENT IN TRENDS IN RELATIONS

LD091719 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Second installment of Aleksandr Gurnov interview with Professor Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Insitute--date, place of interview not specified; questions and answers read by announcer]

[Text] Question: In our first talk, while speaking of the obstacles in the way of relaxation of tension, you touched upon the abrupt change in U.S. policy, which runs counter to the agreements reached at the Eruopean security conference held in Helsinki 1975. Was that change unexpected?

Answer: I wouldn't say it was unexpected. There were indications that a change for the worse was in store for U.S.-Soviet relations. That was back in 1975 and 1976, before Jimmy Carter came into office. This process intensified under Carter. What strikes one's eye however is that U.S.-Soviet relations were developing in zigzags, there were ups and downs. When the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States met in Vienna and signed SALT II personally I could't imagine the situation would take a sharp turn for the worse in a matter of months, but I had certain forebodings already at the end of August and early in September last year when there was a sudden hullaballoo over the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba and when debates on SALT II were postponed for the first time. Yes, U.S.-Soviet relations have worsened lately and there were quite a few alarming symptoms. Nonetheless, there was still hope in the middle of last year that things would improve as soon as the SALT II treaty would be ratified. This even would have touched off other positive developments.

As to the reasons for the present chill in Soviet-American relations, they were evident. Some quarters in the United States are nostalgic for the times of America's erstwhile grandeur and primacy in world politics. There was a shift in mood among U.S. top echelons. Searching for the reasons for U.S. foreign policy setbacks, they made wrong conclusions, namely that the United States had lost its military edge and was too cautious in using military force. U.S. policy makers failed to notice the timebombs in Vietnam and Iran and that the cold war had not accomplished its purpose.

One should also take into account the fact that public sentiment was conditioned correspondingly. Electioneering should not be discounted either. Election campaigns in the United States generate specific conditions with many contenders somehow turning not so much against their rivals but against the Russians. Regrettably this is considered a reliable method of fanning passions.

So by and large this did not come as a surprise, but on the other hand I don't think the process was planned in advance. I believe Jimmy Carter was sincere as he signed SALT II in Vienna. But he was just as sincere as he made his anti-Soviet pronouncements and he is even more sincere in his determination to win his re-election. So there are many issues involved.

Be it as it may, I still believe that the positive trends in Soviet-American relations could have prevailed last year. The same is true of this year. In other words there are both positive and negative elements. On the other hand we should not overlook objective factors and social-political forces, which make it possible to preclude the backsliding toward a cold war. All conditions are on hand to return to less tensions, to normal relations, cooperation and so on. We can agree on arms control too. This is our firm belief.

Question: Now back to the negative trends. Do you believe this is a temporary zigzag in Carter's policy or maybe this a fundamental change in U.S. foreign policy?

Answer: Well, I am confident there is no cogent alternative to peaceful coexistence and the relaxation of tension. Sooner or later relations will be turned to the track of peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation. But when will this happen and wouldn't it be too late? The time factor maybe of crucial significance. A dangerous twist in the arms race may pose problems and increase the war dangers. The situation may become destablized and there may be other international flashpoints. The aggravation of global problems should be likewise taken into account.

The Soviet scientist and Nobel Prize winner Professor Simenov has hit the nail on the head by saying that the human race is still in its infancy, the way it utilizes natural resources, and it can make two irreparable mistakes--a thermonuclear war or irreversible changes in the environment. So it all depends on what historic yardstick shall we apply to the present political zigzag, and even a temporary zigzag may be dangerous. The point is that the mechanism of cold wars, of the arms race and crises, is very much alive in various parts of the world. However, the fabric of detente is still tenuous. It hasn't taken root. It's an objective need, but considerable efforts are needed all the time to keep it on course and to preclude a comeback of the cold war. This is my view of the present international situation, a rather complicated situation.

Question: You have mentioned the presidential elections. Perhaps electioneering considerations of Jimmy Carter play a certain part?

Answer: Beyond any doubt, but the whole process is much more complicated. I have already said that trends were emerging for a long time. Of course we cannot indulge in guesswork; history does not know conjuctive moods. However, I would not venture to forecast that everything would return to normal after the presidential elections. I think many things will remain, among them those injected by the election campaign. This would not disappear of its own; life is not water in the faucet which you can manipulate the way you want. New emotions and moods are generated and inertia may be of some (?role). So objective factors remain of crucial importance and if a presidential campaign builds up tension, the reason is that it comes in handy in electioneering and this means that the advocates of the cold war and of the cold war mentality are still very much around. Such is in my view on the connection between elections and politics.

MUSKIE ADMITS RELATIONS WITH PRC DIRECTED AGAINST USSR

LD091344 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] America's Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has openly recognized that the United States' close relationship with China is directed against the Soviet Union. Speaking to newsmen on board the plane heading for Tokyo he said China is important to the Americans as a constant threat to the Soviet Union on its eastern border. Muskie tried to justify American closer contacts with China by the events in Afghanistan; in reality, however, those closer contacts began long before the developments in Afghanistan. Back in 1978 Zbignew Brzezinski was believed to be the initiator of the China card game, visited Beijing and proposed to the Chinese leadership cooperation against, as he said, [word indistinct].

KOZYAKOV CRITICIZES CONGRESSIONAL REPORT ON PRC MILITARY BUILDUP

LD090151 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress released in Washington states that China's military spending is consuming up to 10 percent of the gross national product, and that 40 percent of the spending goes to buy weapons outside the country. In our commentary Vladislav Kozyakov looks at the conclusion and forecast in the report.

The congressional investigation had to do, of course, with the expanding military cooperation between the United States and China. This cooperation was discussed during Defense Secretary Brown's visit to Beijing at the beginning of this year, and it was also the subject of the recent talks in Washington between the Chinese vice premier and American leaders. As a result of these contacts the administration has licenced the sale of equipment and know-how of military significance to China. The equipment includes computers, transport planes, heavy duty trucks and communication facilities. The congressional report is of interest in the context of this growing cooperation. For one, it admits the intensive character of Beijing's military preparations. The figures quoted show that China maintains an army bigger than that of any other country. The report points to a rapid growth in spending on land forces, naval programs and the most sophisticated weapons, including intercontinental missiles with nuclear warheads. At the same time, the authors of the report try to allay the fears of the American public, though who wouldn't be disturbed by an arms buildup in a country that rejects all agreements to limit weapons and claims that a nuclear war is inevitable. The authors assure the public that China's present course of modernizing weaponry will go slowly and extend over a long period. And besides, they claim, the reason China has taken this course is that it is alarmed over Russian intentions in the Far East. Beijing's actions, however, point to something quite different. The report of the congressional committee is behind developments. For instance, it says China has only a few intercontinental ballistic missiles, and these could not reach the continental part of the United States. But while the committee was making its investigation China tested some new ballistic missiles that clearly refute the claim that this is going to be a [words indistinct] of modern (?American) weaponry, or the idea that the modernization is directed at none but China's neighbors. The missile China tested in May flew 6,900 miles before landing in the South Pacific. This distance, according to the Washington POST, is more than enough to strike at military targets and population centers in the United States. The congressional report is intended to justify, in the eyes of the American public, the administration's policy of helping China to build up its military potential. Cooperation with China appeals to groups that support the administration's global strategy, but this strategy of forming new military alliances, setting up more bases and staging armed interference in the affairs of other nations is a danger to the world. And partnership with the men in Beijing who seek world domination makes this strategy doubly dangerous.

U.S. SHOULD FOLLOW AFGHAN PRECEDENT WITH PERSIAN GULF WITHDRAWAL

LD091802 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 9, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Orlov writes: Although the world public has received as an act of good will the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw, by agreement with the Government of DRA, certain Soviet military units whose stay in Afghanistan is not necessary now, the mass information media (the Washington POST and certain American television companies) inspired by official Washington do not cease their attempts to present this move merely as a "propaganda manoeuvre".

The reasons for such misinformation are quite clear. The importance of the Soviet initiative is being belittled or distorted by the selfsame forces which stake on the continuation of military interference and preservation of tension in south-west Asia. Following the logic of their allegations one can ask the question: If withdrawal of a part of Soviet troops from Afghanistan represents, as Washington's misinformers allege, "a propaganda manoeuvre", then why such a "manoeuvre" should not be used by Washington, too? Why not cut in half the number of American warships and the numerical strength of the U.S. naval personnel in the Persian Gulf, in the Indian Ocean and on Diego Garcia Island?

Such a "propaganda manoeuvre" would undoubtedly be acclaimed not only by the peoples of the countries of that vast region but also by the world public.

But Washington seems to have no intention of taking actions of this kind. Facts go to show that Washington officials are acting in quite an opposite direction and stick to their policy of building up their military presence in the Persian Gulf area and in southwest Asia to unprecedented proportions. At present the numerical strength of the "rapid deployment force"--a gendarme corps intended, in the first place, for operations in the Middle East and south west Asia--exceeds 200,000 although originally it was planned at 110,000 men. New American military transports are being sent to Diego Garcia Island. Tanks, self-propelled howitzers and other heavy arms are now being loaded aboard military transports which are to set out in the direction of the Indian Ocean within the next few days.

It is reported from Florida that an air-borne unit including 2,500 servicemen of the 82nd Airborne Division, was just dropped there. Similar reports on intensive preparations for air-lifting new American troop contingents overseas are now coming from Nevada, North Carolina and other American states.

Such are the facts. They irrefutably show who actually is building up military might in the Persian Gulf area and the Arabian Sea and throughout south-west Asia in order to blackmail the peoples and governments of the states of the region. Therefore, Washington prefers to distort the real meaning of the Soviet Union's important and constructive step--its decision to withdraw from Afghanistan some of the units of the Soviet military contingent staying there at the request of the government of the DRA. Misinformation remains the instrument of those who are serving hegemonism and expansionism.

SAVCHENKO ON CONGRESSMEN'S LETTER TO IRANIAN MAJLIS

GF091855 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, some days ago 200 U.S. congressmen sent a letter to the Iranian Islamic Council. Our commentator, Igor Savchenko, writes:

This message seems to be very odd in nature. It seems that its text has been compiled by people who are completely unaware of Iran's situation. The Iranian people are expressing their strong anger and opposition for Washington's policy toward their country. Millions of Iranians are participating in demonstrations and demanding an end to U.S. imperialism's interventions in their country's domestic affairs.

The Iranian people are demanding that the deposed shah, who is guilty of bloody crimes against the Iranian nation, be returned to Iran, that the wealth he plundered and deposited in his accounts in American banks be returned to Iran and that Washington admit to its crimes against Iran, a clear manifestation of which was the unconditional support for the shah's dictatorship. Iranians want all vestiges of the former subservient dependence on America to be completely wiped out.

But the U.S. congressmen are not willing to consider all these points and, with the simple-mindedness of children, they have requested that the Iranian Islamic Council deputies devote their main attention to studying the problem of the American hostages in Iran who have been charged with spying against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In exchange, they propose to cooperate in defending Iran from the imaginary Soviet threat: A child's simple-mindedness is one thing. The simple-mindedness of experienced men is something else, and different terms should be used in order to explain these actions.

The U.S. congressmen have presented the matter in such a way as to make it appear as though they are completely unaware of the presence of the true danger that is threatening Iran as a result of acts by the Carter administration. And they seriously believe that Iran is in danger from the Soviet Union. With rare impudence they attribute their objectives in Iran to the Soviet Union and overtly hope that the Iranian people have forgotten that in the past the Soviet Union not only did not threaten Iran's independence and revolution but, on the contrary, helped (?outline) the rights of the Iranian people to independent self-determination.

Everyone knows that economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are not allowing U.S. imperialism and its allies to tighten the knot on Iran's economic blockade. It is also obvious that were it not for the Soviet Union, the U.S. congressmen would have sent their fighter aircraft, marine units and warships, which are presently stationed near the Iranian coast, to occupy Iranian ports instead of sending this message. This is the same thing that Theodore Roosevelt did at the beginning of the 20th century to countries that were not prepared to pursue U.S. policy. It was Theodore Roosevelt who introduced the "big stick" policy into international terminology.

And now, if the strong society of socialist countries--led by the Soviet Union--supporting the struggle of nations in defending their national sovereign rights and independence against imperialist attempts did not exist, the [word indistinct] and pursuers of Theodore Roosevelt's policy would very willingly follow the same policy today.

These thoughts are raised in the reader's mind once he sees the contents of the letter sent by the U.S. congressmen to the Iranian Islamic Council deputies.

CONTINUATION OF 'SVERDLOVSK INCIDENT' CAMPAIGN CRITICIZED

LD092316 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 9, TASS--Les Aspin, chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, sharply criticised the Carter administration for its attempts to accuse the Soviet Union of preparing for a bacteriological war. In his statement Les Aspin described such tactics an unworthy and stressed that the groundless public accusations addressed to the Soviet Union in connection with several anthrax cases which occured in the area of Sverdlovsk in the spring of 1979 are due to the administration's anti-Soviet sentiments.

It is for several months now that the United States has been conducting a vicious slanderous campaign accusing the Soviet Union of "developing bacteriological weapons". The Washington administration is acting as conductor of this noisy anti-Soviet chorus. Its representatives have seized upon the so-called "incident in Sverdlovak", trying to present it as evidence that the Soviet Union produces the latest means of germ warfare in the USSR. Using most unscrupulous methods, they are telling the American and international public that the USSR is allegedly violating the convention of 1972 banning the development, manufacture and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and providing for the destruction of such weapons.

In its time the Soviet side offered concrete and exhaustive explanations in connection with anthrax cases which occurred among domestic animals in the area of Sverdlovsk in 1979. It was pointed out that the outbreak of anthrax had natural causes and had nothing to do with the development of bacteriological weapons or the above-mentioned convention whose provisions are strictly observed by the USSR.

The American side knows, of course, all these facts. But vicious insinuations are repeated again and again. One gets the impression that someone in Washington is feverishly looking for ways of artificially whipping up the psychological war against the Soviet Union after the boycott of the Moscow Olympics failed and the campaign over the events in Afghanistan began petering out. Such slander is also used as a convenient cover-up for the expansion of the development and manufacture of new types of chemical and bacteriological means of warfare in the United States and the supply of bandit formations in Afghanistan with such weapons. In his statement Les Aspin pointed to the unseemly aims and methods of the current campaign in the USA over the so-called "incident in Sverdlovsk."

MIKHAYLOV VIEWS 'TOTAL ESPIONAGE' AGAINST ALLY, FOE ALIKE

LD091551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Mikhaylov article under the rubric "Secrets of the Secret Services": "Total Espionage"]

[Text] The history of the American secret services is a history of illegal, dirty operations and unceremonious intervention in the affairs of other countries. The "golden age" for these services were the first postwar years, the cold war times. At that time the CIA and its colleagues from the Pentagon's intelligence agency acted completely unchecked, and at the same time Washington would approve any, including the dirtiest, methods of the "cloak and dagger knights."

Later American agents and spies and their leaders began to experience certain difficulties. There were two reasons for this: The first was that the operations of the U.S. special services were suffering one failure after another and their reputation was pretty tarnished; on the other hand the federal administration and Congress had to pretend that in the period of detente they were ready to limit the sphere of activity of the CIA and the U.S. Defense Department's Intelligence Agency (DIA), do away with the free-rein methods employed by the civilian and military leaders of the espionage departments and bring their "work" within the framework of legality.

Although in practice the CIA and the Pentagon's military intelligence did not slacken their activities for a single day, on the official stage a show named "investigation" was performed for public consumption. During the 1976 election campaign the Democratic Party candidate, who entered the White House after the elections, did not stint his promises to get the special services under control and clean out their Augean stables. In Congress one committee after another was created, public hearings were organized and dozens of resolutions were submitted which criticized the CIA for its failures and for the fact that it took liberties.

"Suddenly," however, this demagogic fuss ended. Having set a course toward revival of the cold war, the tightening of the screws within the United States and adventurism in foreign policy, the administration and Congress forgave all the sins of the secret services and virtually handed out indulgences in advance for the operations being conducted and projected by these services, however sordid.

Like a great deal of other things in the current political life of the United States, the official granting of a free hand to American intelligence agents and spies was motivated by the notorious "Soviet threat." All means were good, it was claimed, in the secret struggle against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

But the poisonous sting of American espionage, it seems, is directed not only against "potential adversaries"--this term is very much exaggerated now by Washington--but also against many other states. Including America's allies themselves. Articles which have appeared recently, in the Greek, Indian and even the American press in particular, testify precisely to this.

Greece's ELEVTHEORETIPIA published the text of secret instructions from the Pentagon's espionage intelligence service, the CIA, on gathering information in West European countries on organizations and individuals expressing anti-American sentiments and involved in anti-American activities. This document was sent to the military attaches to the U.S. embassies in Brussels, Nicosia, Copenhagen, London, Bonn, Athens, Rome, The Hague, Oslo, Lisbon, Madrid, Ankara, Vienna, Helsinki, Paris, Dublin and Stockholm, and also to leading U.S. military organs in West Europe, that is, in NATO. It follows from the article in the Greek newspaper, first, that spies operate in every American embassy under the "roof" of the military attache. The second conclusion is made in ELEVTHEORETIPIA's commentary itself. To wit: These gentlemen are engaged in "subversive activity against the governments of various states" including the governments of U.S. allies.

A report from Delhi about a central news service bulletin circulated in the Indian capital should be added to the Greek newspaper's information. For its part the bulletin reports that, in the guise of diplomats, CIA agents are conducting subversive activity in many countries, including neutral ones: Austria and Finland; nonaligned states like India, Nepal and Sri Lanka; oil-rich Nigeria, Libya and Algeria, and also in the U.S. ally states Canada, France, Japan, Norway, Britain and Israel. The Indian bulletin drew this information from the American magazine COVERT ACTION which printed a long list of names of CIA agents active in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The central news service bulletin particularly singles out the following report: "Actions in the undeclared war which the United States is waging against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are coordinated from the American Embassy in Pakistan by a certain Thurman--a diplomat according to his passport but in reality a CIA staffer."

Characteristically, the facts cited above, including those about the American espionage network in the countries which are U.S. allies, are hushed up by the bourgeois mass media despite their sensational nature.

What is this, "Atlantic solidarity"? It is very expensive then for the U.S. allies! America's total espionage is a danger to all countries and peoples.

TIME MAGAZINE FEATURE ON SOVIET UNION DISCUSSED

LD081901 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Hello everbody, this is Paula Garb presenting "Thinking Out Loud" and with me as usual are Boris Belitskiy and Vladimir Pozner.

On 23 June, TIME magazine came out with a special issue about the Soviet Union which so many have read, and it came out both in the European and the American editions. It's an in-depth study of several aspects of Soviet life, foreign policy, and I would just like to quote what the publisher said at the outset as to the aims of the special issue.

In the remarks by the [word indistinct] publisher it says that our issue makes clear that there is plenty to criticize about the Soviet system but it will also help TIME readers to better understand the Soviets, their problems and perspectives and therefore fear and hate them less.

Boris, I'd like to have your general impressions of this issue.

[Belitskiy] Well, what strikes me first of all is the fact that TIME magazine decided to put out this single topic edition, as the publishers call it. I see this as, well, a definite concession, a concession to pressure from the reading public for a more balanced coverage of developments inside the Soviet Union.

You know as well as I know that for years now time and most of the American media generally have sought to confine such coverage, well, to an occasional snippet of news about this or that minor shortcoming in the Soviet Union, and more often than not it has been a story about, well, some so-called dissident or possibly the latest pontifications of Mr Sakharov himself. (?However), the fact that TIME has now felt obliged to come up with this special issue confirms, I think, that readers are fed up with this kind of ersatz coverage of the Soviet Union which is focusing on nonevents.

[Garb] Excuse me, Boris, then do you think that there's something special if this issue about its coverage [words indistinct]... [Belitskiy interrupts]

[Belitskiy] No Paula, I don't think this issue is special in making the usual TIME magazine snipes at the Soviet Union and its policy. Far from it, but I find them interspersed with some very significant admissions.

As I said, for years the American media sought to present everything in the Soviet Union as drab, colorless and gray and the people as grim and faceless. All the more notable, therefore, are the words of the magazine's world editor, John Elson, I believe, that the Soviet Union--and here I quote--is not a gray, facelsss monolith but an enormously vital country with 11 time zones, diverse races and nationalities and more than 100 languages.

[Garb] Well, Vladimir, you have just come back from Canada and you read this TIME issue in Canada.

[Pozner] Yes, indeed.

[Garb] What was the reaction there?

[Pozner] Well, I was listening very carefully to what Boris said and while I agree to a certain extent that probably this issue is a result of a bit of popular pressure, I think that this magazine, coming out at this time when relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have worsened to a very great extent and when bias and prejudice are rife in North America, is on the whole a positive kind of thing--that is the way I see it--with a lot of criticism I would like to have about it [as heard] because it does mislead, of course, in many of its articles.

[Garb] Well, what I noticed about the magazine is that if you are not a discriminating reader and you are one prone to reading headlines and looking at pictures and seeing captions, I would have to take issue with you--if one does only that with this magazine, it gives a very negative and very bad picture of the Soviet Union, very incorrect. What do you have to say to that? What was the reaction?

[Pozner] Well, I'm not an indiscriminate reader, but I can tell you that some of the reactions I saw in North America were (?positive). A lot of people were surprised by what they read and that gives you just an idea of the extent of bias that does exist. Some of these articles, for instance the article on education in the Soviet Union, is a relatively fair article. It stresses the fact that in the Soviet Union, school education is better than in the United States, that children learn more, that students learn more, that they have a broader knowledge of a whole lot of things, although again it's worked that there are snipes in that article.

On the other hand, there is a typical thing on the KGB where the reader is told that the Soviet secret police is hiding behind every tree, that big brother is under everyone's bed, and in fact there's a bit of horror story at the end of it where they describe what you're supposed to believe is a KGB hanging and gouging out the eyes of a dissident, which is total, final absurdity.

[Garb] He wasn't even called a dissident, but a nationalist Ukrainian [word indistinct]... [Pozner interrups]

[Pozner] A nationalist Ukrainian. Yes, as if the KGB had done this, took him to a forest somewhere, hung him up and gouged out his eyes! So in that sense it is traditional, but there is also, I think, some positive material in this TIME issue which to me is something new.

[Garb] Perhaps you could talk, Boris, about some specifics in the magazine.

[Belitskiy] Yes, I would take up the subject of living standards. There is a rather intriguing table in this magazine, I think it's called "telltales of two cities." Now I think the purpose the TIME editors had in mind in printing this tale was to show an American worker how much better off he is than his counterpart in the Soviet Union. With unemployment in the United States now exceeding 8 percent of the workforce and rising, well, one can appreciate the motives of the TIME editors. But did they achieve their purpose? Not if the reader did some simple arithmetic. That's my opinion. The table, if you remember, compared some of the items in the family budget of an American and a Soviet manufacturing worker. Although some of the figures are, to my mind, questionable, let's accept them for the sake of argument and see how they work out if scrutinized thoughtfully.

Now the punchline is the top line of the table where TIME gives the weekly wages of the American worker as $265 and the Soviet worker as $56 a week. Very well, let's accept that. A first glance, it does appear to be very strongly in favor of the American worker.

[Pozner] Five times more, approximately, right?

[Belitskiy] (?Exactly). But the very next line compares the monthly rent these workers would have to pay for a three-room apartment in New York and Moscow respectively. Now in New York the magazine says that would be $1,000 and in Moscow $37.

[Pozner] You're speaking of a monthly rent (?there)?

[Belitskiy] Yes, a monthly rent. But in that case simple arithmetic shows that the American worker's wages barely suffice to pay the monthly rent since four times $265--his weekly pay packet--is just slightly more than $1,000--his monthly rent.

The Moscow worker, on the other hand, pays his monthly rent with less than 1 week's wages. He has more than 3 weeks' pay left for other needs.

Even more glaring is the contrast presented by the next line in the (?bill). The New York worker's heat and electricity bill runs to $82; the Moscow worker's bill is $4 and 50 cents. And so on down the line: Travel fares, vacations and many other items are all in the Soviet worker's favor and enormously so.

As for dental checkups, these, for the $32 in the United States are, like every other kind of medical care, absolutely free in the Soviet Union. So is it really important in the light of these basics that, say, a couple of ballpoint pens cost more in the Soviet Union, or even a gold ring? Personally, I think that any intelligent TIME reader with a knowledge of elementary arithmetic will find a great deal to envy in the Soviet worker's family budget, not to mention such things as job security, free eduation at every level, and many other benefits.

[Garb] Certainly, I agree with you, Boris, about that. The facts that are presented that you've analyzed draw a different conclusion than perhaps the publisher intended.

But I noticed in the section where they talked about the ethnic groups in the Soviet Union, especially the Muslim parts of the Soviet Union--the traditionally Muslim parts of the Soviet Union--they talk about a demographic time bomb, and that there are greater numbers of these people and that this is frightening the Russian section of the Soviet Union.

[Pozner] Well, I think the entire Muslim business has come up in relation to what is happening in south west Asia. There has been a rise of religion in Iran, the whole Muslim movement, and I think that has scared the United States rather strongly because it could be what it considers to be a threat to its interests. And what they try to do in this particular article is show that in the Soviet Union, too, there is a rise of Muslim nationalism and a rise in the population and that therefore this is seen as a threat by the Russian part of the Soviet Union. Of course, that is untrue. There is an economic problem, (?the first one you've mentioned).

[Belitskiy] As for the population problem, that's entirely different. It has nothing to do with the ethnic problem, it's a purely geographical problem, a problem of economic geography and it's being dealt with by siting more new industries in eastern areas of the country, in Siberia, in the Central Asian republics, in the Transcaucasian republics, so as to balance out the industrial potential of the country and make use of the available manpower where it is available more.

[Pozner] Yes, right. Well, getting back to this issue, I was thinking about the first statement made by the publisher, I think really it's the editor, a letter from the editor.

[Garb] [Words indistinct] these statements, he quoted on of the authors who made the statement.

[Pozner] All right, but what you said about the aims and about this issue perhaps of helping people to understand the Soviet Union better and (?thus to) combat hatred and prejudice--the more I think about it, well, it seems to me that for people who have a certain knowledge of the Soviet Union the magazine does, indeed, do just that--I mean this issue. But for people who know very little knowledge about it, who are deeply prejudiced and who usually don't read the fine print, I'm not at all sure that it will indeed contribute to a better understanding and less hatred because such people tend to read--as you said--only the headlines, and if we take the headline of the first piece (?that's) called "A Fortress State in Transition," and the key words are fortress state of course, the first sentence you come across is a description of how large the Soviet Union is and naturally you run into the word "empire": The Soviet Union is an empire much larger than the Roman empire, probably--it says--the last in history, and then as you move on it says it stretches from a cluster of virtual colonies in Eastern Europe, meaning of course Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic. Again, there is a way of--it's a very you know insidious way of saying things... [interrupted by Garb]

[Garb] The point is obvious.

[Pozner]... And a way of banking on prejudice, because to call Hungary a colony and to call the German Democratic Republic a colony is like calling--I don't know--Federal Germany a colony of the United States. First of all, it's an insult and secondly it's totally untrue. But this kind of writing, of course, does bank on prejudice.

[Belitskiy] I would just make one final point there, Vladimir, continuing your thoughts. The magazine publisher, John Meyers, in his introductory column to the issue, would have readers believe that, and here I quote: The USSR has long been a nation little understood because of its inherently secretive nature and historical suspicion of the West. Yet in that very same column, Mr Meyers boasts that his photographers, Mark Meyer and David Burnett, traveled thousands of miles across the Soviet Union to take the pictures for the issue and he also lists some of the main places visited by his reporter, researcher John Kohan, who he says speaks fluent Russian and was making his fourth trip to the USSR. Now does all that smack of inherent secretiveness on the Soviet Union's part? Doesn't it suggest rather very different reasons why the USSR--as he puts it--has long been a nation little understood. I think the real reason obviously then is inadequate coverage of developments in the Soviet Union by the U.S. media.

[Garb] And it think it would very interesting to hear reactions of listeners to this subject, and it's now time to close.

KULIK SCORES PRC SUPPORT FOR ANTI-ANGOLAN FORCES

LD092340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1527 GMT 9 Jul 80

["Beijing: In Concert with the RSA Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 July (TASS)--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: Beijing has again found itself among the allies of the racist RSA [Republic of South Africa] which has committed a brigand aggression against People's Angola. As J. Savimbi, the leader of the Angolan splitter group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], admitted in London, China is the main supplier of arms and finances for its bands terrorizing the peaceful population in southern Angola. This means that precisely at the time when RSA aircraft were bombing Angolan towns and subjecting the Namibian refugee camps to artillery shelling, the paid murderers of UNITA were shooting Africans who had escaped from the racist aggression in the back with Chinese rifles.

Beijing was already on the same side of the barricades as the apartheid regime when in 1975-76 it supported the war against Angola unleashed by the racists with the support of the imperialist power. The Chinese leadership then took under its wing the separatist H. Roberto, who operated against the lawful MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party government. As this CIA agent, who has not been [as received] thrown out onto the scrap heap of history, admitted, all his troops "were trained by the Chinese." Beijing is now arming J. Savimbi, also an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, who has compromised himself in the eyes of the entire world as an RSA puppet. Thus, the Chinese leadership is revenging itself upon People's Angola for its choice in favor of a socialist path of development and is vainly trying to force the People's Republic of Angola to give up its struggle against imperialism and racism.

One cannot fail to pay attention to the fact that China's interest in the UNITA leader intensified especially after J. Savimbi's journey to Washington and also after the U.S. Senate adopted an amendment envisaging the lifting of restrictions on aid to the Angolan counterrevolutionaries. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, it is a matter of offering President Carter the opportunity not only of giving direct support to UNITA but also to sanction the actions being prepared by the CIA and the RSA NIS Intelligence Service against Angola. In the light of Savimbi's latest statements, the Chinese special services, who have long been coordinating their subversive activities against the People's Republic of Angola with the Western espionage department, can be added to them.

China's complicity in arming and financing UNITA also sheds light on official Beijing's attitude to the Namibian problem. After all, at the present time the RSA occupiers in Namibia are everywhere using UNITA bands against the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] liberation forces. In order to thwart fulfillment of the UN plan for Namibia, the racists, during their recent aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, deployed their armed proteges from the ranks of UNITA in the areas envisaged by the UN for setting up demilitarized zones.

Having turned Angola, now in the forefront of the struggle against racism and neocolonialism in Africa, into one of the main targets of its subversive activity, Beijing has already for the umpteenth time placed itself in the ranks of the opponents of the entire national liberation movement. "China," an Angolan Government statement notes, "is pursuing a treacherously sinister policy towards People's Angola which is manifested in its full support for the imperialist forces and the splitter groups."

FURTHER ON CARTER'S SCHEDULED MEETING WITH HUA IN TOKYO

OW092140 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 9 Jul 80

[(Ai Hou) commentary]

[Text] There is nothing for Carter and Hua Guofeng to discuss. Obviously, the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has not brought the expected military and political interests for Washington and Beijing. Enthusiastically implementing Washington's instructions and suggestions, Beijing's leaders have actively carried out aggressive and subversive activities in Afghanistan in an attempt to sabotage Afghanistan's revolution and overthrow the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but they have failed.

The situation in Afghanistan is gradually returning to normal. The Afghan people are fervently building a new society, defending their (?rights) and resolutely repulsing aggression by imperialism and China. These circumstances have made it possible for the Soviet Union to withdraw part of its troops in Afghanistan after consulting with the Afghan Government. The Soviet troops withdrawal has again proved the falsehood of imperialist and Beijing's propaganda, which claimed that the Soviet Union intends to occupy Afghanistan and has a scheme to commit aggression against some countries in southwest Asia. It seems that the improvement of the situation in Afghanistan does not accord with the intention and interests of the U.S. imperialists.

Everyone knows that the imperialists have always been opposed to any revolution and progressive reforms. They are opposed to world peace and detente. In his meeting with Hua Guofeng in Tokyo, U.S. President Carter will probably seriously instruct him and put forward a concrete proposal on what measures can be taken to further endanger the people of Afghanistan and other countries in Asia.

Progressive changes in Kampuchea have infuriated the U.S. imperialists, for they hate seeing the Kampuchean people enjoy effective support from the Soviet Union, the SRV and the progressive public throughout the world. The People's Republic of Kampuchea's international prestige has been increasing. India's decision to establish diplomatic relations with Kampuchea has infuriated the U.S. imperialists.

Many people have said that the United States will ask China to blindly go along with its policy and interests in Southeast Asia. Therefore, Carter will certainly use his influence to urge Hua to step up provocative and aggressive activities against People's Kampuchea and its friend and ally--Vietnam. Facts prove that these questions were discussed in advance. One of the facts is that the Chinese militarists have been vigorously carrying out armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border while massing troops. It should also be noted that high-ranking Chinese officials have recently clamored again that it is necessary to teach Vietnam another lesson. All this has aroused the regret and indignation of true patriots in China. In all its dirty deals with imperialism, the Chinese leadership has acted as a willing flunkey. This cannot but damage China's reputation and the national dignity of the Chinese people.

JAPANESE-SOUTH KOREAN TALKS IN TOKYO REPORTED

LD091404 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo, July 9, TASS--Acting Prime Minister of Japan Masayoshi Ito held last night talks with South Korean Prime Minister Pak Chung-hun, who had arrived here for the funeral of Masayoshi Ohira. It was the first meeting between Japanese and South Korean leadership after the massacre staged by the South Korean military of the population of Kwangju and of other cities and the seizure of power in South Korea by the military junta.

The junta has gone so far in its repressions that it even closed the Seoul bureaus of the Japanese press media--the JIJI TSUSHIN agency and the newspaper ASAHI and notified the correspondent of the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN about his expulsion from South Korea.

As the press reports today, the results of the talks between Masayoshi Ito and Pak Chung-hun have shown that the Japanese Government has in the final analysis again taken the stand of condoning the outrages of the military and reaction in South Korea. In answer to Masayoshi Ito's statement that "interpolitical stability in South Korea is also indispensable to Japan," the South Korean premier accused the Japanese press of an "erroneous coverage of the Kwangju incident."

Pak Chung-hun was trying to present things in such a way as if there had been no massacre of the population of Kwangju at all, and the power in South Korea were not in the hands of the military junta.

The sides declared for a further development of economic relations between Japan and South Korea. A concrete practical step in this direction has already been made. A Japanese economic delegation, the biggest since the times of normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1965, has arrived in Seoul today. It is led by Mutsuo Ueda, president of the Nisse-Iwai concern and includes 127 top businessmen of Japanese monopolies such as Mitsui, Fujitsu, Marubeni and others.

In pursuing a course for the support of the puppet reactionary regimes of South Korea, Japan's ruling circles have increased the volume of bilateral trade with it 9.6 fold over the past ten years, by making it reach 9,999 million dollars in 1979. But South Korea is experiencing a permanent deficit in trade with Japan, which last year alone was 3,340 million dollars. Therefore, Japanese monopolies which "are also interested in maintaining political stability in the south of the Korean Peninsula" are in a hurry to help the military junta out in this matter too. According to a report of the KYODO TSUSHIN agency, the Japanese economic delegation, which arrived in Seoul, "will start activity for the purchases of South Korean products and discuss ways for broadening trade and economic cooperation between Japan and South Korea, including exchanges of technology, the setting up of joint enterprises and joint efforts for appearing in the markets of third countries".

DPRK AMBASSADOR HOLDS RECEPTION MARKING TREATY WITH USSR

LD100837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Reception at Embassy"]

[Text] On 4 July Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 19th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the DPRK and the USSR.

The reception was attended by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

PRAVDA DELEGATION VISITS KWP ORGAN

LD100839 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 July 1980 publishes on page 4 under the headline "Among Korean Friends: Travel Notes" an 1,800-word Pyongyang-Moscow report by special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, Yu. Petukhov and V. Razuvayev describing a visit to the DPRK by a PRAVDA delegation at the invitation of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee organ NODONG SINMUN. The report gives an account of the DPRK's economic and social development and includes interviews with workers. It also notes that the DPRK's achievements are the result not only of the work of the Koreans themselves but also of "the friendship and equal cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries," and states that "one day the delegation was received by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Political Committee and member of the party Central Committee. He spoke of the need to strengthen friendship and cohesion among the peoples and parties of our countries."

KOREAN PARTY AIDES STUDY CPSU LEADERSHIP IN MACHINE BUILDING

LD091635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party [KWP] a delegation of KWP party workers headed by Kim [Kyong-yon], member of the KWP Central Committee and deputy chief of the KWP Central Committee First Economic Department, was in the Soviet Union 24 June through 4 July.

The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of party leadership of the development of automation facilities and control systems. It had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom and the party committees of a number of enterprises and institutions in Moscow and Leningrad.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a friendly talk with it. The talk was attended by P.A. Zdorov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

KARMAL HOLDS MEETING WITH YOUTH LEADERS

LD091630 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 9, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal met in the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with leaders of the provincial committees of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organisation. Babrak Karmal urged the participants in the meeting to explain to Afghan young people objectives and tasks of the April revolution, mobilise them to protect the country against the machinations of imperialism and reaction.

SUCCESS OF AFGHAN ULEMA CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD091515 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 9 Jul 80

["Afghanistan: Clergy Approves and Supports the Government's Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, July 9, TASS--The recent conference of ulemas, the first one ever held in Afghanistan a week ago, attracted the attention of the Afghan clergy and other segments of society. And this is quite natural. Since the convocation of this representative forum--it was attended by over 800 representatives of theologians and the Moslem clergy from all over Afghanistan--was a significant event in the present conditions in Afghanistan when the Moslem working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are fighting against the forces of imperialism and reaction and for the implementation of the aims of the April revolution that are understandable and close to their hearts.

"We are very grateful to the conference organizers for the chance it gave us to get together in order to discuss the current problems and tasks now confronting every honest Afghan", Rajab Haji Akbar, the imam of a village mosque in Herat Province, said to Soviet pressmen. "The April revolution stirred up the whole of Afghan society by putting forward as its aim democratic reforms and elimination of age-old backwardness," the imam said to the journalists.

Moslems in Kabul approve of the conference resolution which expresses support for the policy of Babrak Karmal's government and sharply condemns the subversive actions of American imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists and their henchmen who are trying to undermine the gains of the Afghan people, of the April revolution and to provoke a fratricidal war in the country.

"We unanimously condemn the actions of external and internal enemies and emphatically reject Washington's and Beijing's slanderous inventions concerning the Soviet Union, this old and tested friend of the Afghan people, who responded to our call for help at a difficult moment when we faced an external danger," Moulawi Mohammad Ghani said.

The conferees expressed support for the decision of the Government of the DRA to ask the Soviet Union for help with defending the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

The conference's call to all ulemas and clergymen of Afghanistan to expose and condemn the machinations of the enemies of the April revolution, to tell the people the truth about the actions of these enemies and to direct its efforts to serving the interests of the homeland, the revolution, democracy and Islam and to support the government's measures met with a broad response in the country.

"My position coincides with the opinion of the Afghan clergy voiced at the all-Afghan conference of ulemas", Sheikh Seid Kamoli Abbosi, Hatib of the Shi'ite Mosque Chandoul in Kabul, told IZVESTIA's correspondent. "The conference documents", the sheikh stressed, "show well what road the Afghan clergy has chosen. This is the road of serving our people, the road of fighting for happiness, and no one will be able to push us off this road."

AFGHAN PARTY LEADER ON PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

LD092318 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Volnov reports: Meetings of the working people in support of the policy of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the DRA aimed at the implementation of the tasks of the second stage of the April revolution, are being held in provincial centres and cities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. According to reports from Mazar-e Sharif, a meeting of the members of trade unions of the Balkh Province was held there. The meeting expressed its full support for all measures taken by the government. The leaders of the trade unions of the province as well as workers and employees of the fertilizer plant, thermal power stations, oil and gas deposits unanimously stated their readiness to defend the revolutionary gains from the encroachments of the enemies of the Afghan people.

According to a report of the BAKHTAR agency, a mass meeting of the working people was held in Shir Khan in (Badakhshan Province). The meeting was attended by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [as received] Randjshiri. Speaking about the importance of the population's support for the measures taken by the leadership of the DRA, he said, in part: "At present the working people of Afghanistan fully trust its national and progressive government and give it complete support".

Similar meetings of Afghan working people and representatives of the clergy were also held in the city of Keshem.

The dockers organised their meeting in the port city of Hairatan on the Amu Darya border river. They stated their resolve to defend the April revolution from the encroachments of the internal and external reaction to the last drop of blood.

VASILYEV HAILS DOCUMENTARY ON 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD091441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 4

[A. Yasilyev article under the rubric "Cinema": "Documents Testify"]

[Text] We learn of events in Afghanistan from newspaper reports, television reporting and radio news. The time will come when books on the subject will also appear. But on this particular occasion a documentary movie, "Conspiracy Against the Republic" ("Zagovor Protiv Respubliki." Central Studio of Documentary Movies. 1980. Script writers: M. Abelev, S. Losev; Producer: I. Sveshnikova; Cameraman: A. Minayev; authors of commentary: I. Sveshnikova, I. Timofeyev), reproduces an accurate and artistically striking image of the Afghan people who have accomplished a revolution.

The picture relates the harsh truth of the struggle by Afghan patriots to retain and develop the gains of the revolution, against wicked, merciless enemies led by the U.S. and Chinese special services adept in methods of subversion and subversive activity.

The cameraman and the producer have not simply taken stirring footage. True courage was necessary to go like that with a group of militia combing the old city, and film them in action. To walk with a movie camera among the burning houses fired by saboteurs, past the ambulances collecting the injured and dead, round blocks on whose roofs snipers trained in camps on Pakistan's territory had hidden themselves.

Many people in the world are asking: What would have happened to Afghanistan if the USSR had not come to its assistance? The revolt in Kabul 22 February was the culmination of the imperialist intervention. Agents smuggled in from abroad stockpiled arms and then by terror and deceit mobilized groups of ignorant people to support them and tried to deal the revolution a blow in its very heart--the capital. At this crucial moment everyone for whom the revolution was a vital cause came to its defense--6,000 patriots received weapons and entered the ranks of the militia. Together with party activists and the entire working people the Afghan Armed Forces rendered the conspiracy harmless.

A new version of the Chilean counterrevolution, perhaps even more terrible than in Chile itself--this is what would have lay in store for the Afghan people if the healthy forces in the Afghan revolution back at the end of last December had not done away with the Amin clique and if the Soviet soldiers had not come to the rescue of the young republic, guarding Afghanistan against the external threat.

Outside intervention and the conspiracy of external forces and internal reaction created a threat not only to the revolutionary gains but to the country's independence as a whole. "...The time came when we could no longer fail to respond to the request of the friendly Afghan Government," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "To have acted differently would have been to give Afghanistan up to the ravages of imperialism...to have meant to watch passively while the seat of a serious threat to the Soviet state's security emerged on our southern border."

A new Afghanistan is emerging in the harsh struggle and fierce trials. The movie is charged with optimism and confidence in the triumph of the Afghan people's just cause.

PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI TO VISIT INDIA

LD091926 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports: It was officially announced here that the minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, Agha Shahi, begins his visit to India on July 15. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reports that during his stay in New Delhi Agha Shahi will hold talks with the minister of external affairs of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao. Although there is still no official agenda of the talks it is expected that the sides will discuss bilateral relations and will touch upon the international situation, specifically, in the region of southwest Asia.

Agha Shahi's visit to India will take place in conditions of profound concern of the country's public over the process of Pakistan's rearmament by the United States and China. The minister of external affairs of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, speaking in parliament recently, warned Washington and Beijing about the dangerous consequences of arms deliveries to Pakistan for the entire South Asian subcontinent.

According to press reports, 45 percent of Pakistan's budget in the new fiscal year are allocated on arms purchases. The alarm of the Indian public is well grounded: Pakistan has already thrice turned the weapons obtained abroad against India. It is not accidental that the annual report of the minister of defence of India published here recently stressed that India should permanently remain vigilant in the face of Pakistan's attempts to acquire its own nuclear weapons and in the context of large-scale deliveries of U.S. and Chinese weapons to Pakistan.

THAI TROOPS MOVE U.S. WEAPONS TO KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

LD092134 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo, July 9, TASS--According to reports from Bangkok, the Thai Armed Forces are hurriedly moving the weapons delivered from the United States to the regions of the Thai-Kampuchean border where the Pol Pot gangs have their positions. This action clearly aimed at maintaining tension in the region on the same level is being justified by the recent events on the border. The United States and China are known to have sent big gangs of Pol Pot's cut-throats to Kampuchea under the guise of the "return of voluntary repatriates", and then raised an outcry over an alleged "aggression" by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

U.S. President Carter personally ordered to air-lift to Thailand big quantities of artillery pieces, guided anti-tank missiles, small arms and ammunition worth 3.5 million dollars.

KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON THAI 'SUBVERSION'

LD092244 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 9, TASS--Deputy chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, minister of national defence of Kampuchea, Pen Sovan, resolutely condemned the ruling circles of Thailand which are supporting even more actively the actions of Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists aimed at undermining the Kampuchean revolution.

He told newsmen that encouraged by Beijing and Washington rulers, the Thai authorities are trying by every means to send into Kampuchea armed gangs formed from the remains of Pol Pot men and other Khmer reactionaries for conducting subversive activities. The Thai side is grossly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, constantly staging armed provocations in the border regions.

Pen Sovan said that in such circumstances the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea are exercising their sacred right to self-defence and are ready to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Pen Sovan spoke about the results of the broadened plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea. He said that the plenary meeting made note of the important achievements made by the Kampuchea people in the field of defence and re-building of the country. Above all, this is true of consolidating the revolutionary power in the republic and strengthening unity of the entire people and solidarity with the peoples of other countries. The rehabilitation of the national economy is going on successfully. Above all this is true of agricultural production which creates conditions for the stabilisation of the population's life.

Pen Sovan expressed heartfelt gratitude to the communist parties, governments and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the progressive forces of the whole world which are giving big material and moral aid and support to the Kampuchean people in the defence and restoration of the country.

KUZNETSOV, SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

LD081226 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 8, TASS--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived here today at the invitation of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia. The delegation is led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the airport the delegation was met by Dragoslav Marcovic, president of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and by other officials. Among the welcoming party was Nikolay Rodionov, the ambassador of the USSR to Yugoslavia.

Upon arriving in Belgrade Vasily Kuznetsov made the following statement: "Stepping upon the soil of Socialist Yugoslavia, our delegation would like first of all to thank the leadership of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia for the invitation to visit your remarkable country. I avail myself of the opportunity to convey greetings and best wishes to the people of Yugoslavia from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who more than once visited your country and with great warmth recalls his friendly meetings in Yugoslavia.

During our visit we shall be glad to exchange experience in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia and get acquainted with the life and achievements of the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia."

Talks Begin

LD082052 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 8, TASS--Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, received today a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They had a talk which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. They discussed questions of further development of bilateral cooperation and current international problems.

The visiting delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a delegation of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia, led by Dragoslav Markovic, began talks on July 8. They expressed satisfaction with the successful development of cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY, the CPSU and the LCY. It was pointed out that Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito made an outstanding contribution to such a development. The principles worked out during Soviet-Yugoslav meetings and summit talks constitute the basis for the steady development of friendly relations and cooperation. Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with the leadership of Yugoslavia in Belgrade last May was a new important step in this direction.

As was pointed out at the talks, economic, scientific-technical and cultural ties between the two countries have considerably expanded in recent years. Soviet-Yugoslav trade has increased, for instance, eight-fold over the last ten years.

Contacts between supreme legislative bodies of the two countries, contacts which have already become a tradition, are playing an important part in strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that the Soviet Union strives to further strengthen friendly ties with Yugoslavia on the basis of the principles and accords that were agreed upon jointly at the summit level. The experience of Soviet-Yugoslav relations showed, he said, that cooperation between the two countries and parties not only meets the basic interests of their peoples but also promotes the cause of peace, detente and socialism in the world. Dragoslav Markovic, for his part, expressed Yugoslavia's interest in the constant development of stable and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union. Such cooperation, he said, goes beyond the framework of relations between the two countries and has broader international significance.

During the talks the two sides exchanged information on the progress of socialist and communist construction in the two countries. They also discussed international problems. It was pointed out that the USSR and the SFRY come out for the preservation and deepening of detente, for a turn to disarmament, for stronger peace, security and international cooperation.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov handed over to the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia an appeal to parliaments and parliamentarians of states in Europe and the world, adopted at a meeting of representatives of the supreme legislative bodies of Warsaw Treaty countries in Minsk. Dragoslav Markovic said that the appeal would be carefully studied.

Gojko Ubiparip, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side, apart from members of the delegation.

In the afternoon, the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet laid wreaths at the tomb of Josip Broz Tito and at the monument of the unknown soldier.

9 July Activities

LD091931 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 9, TASS--The Secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dusan Dragosavac today received Vasiliy Kuznetsov who is heading a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. During a conversation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere the sides touched up questions pertaining to further development of cooperation between the two countries and parties.

On the same day the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet visited the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The President of the Federal Assembly Dusan Ckrebic spoke about the economic development of the republic and pointed out that it is playing an important role in Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation. Large power-stations are being built and mines modernized with the technical assistance of the USSR. Serbian building organizations took part in the construction of a number of hotels in the Soviet Union. The ties between Serbia and the Russian Federation, Vojvodina and the Krasnodar territory, Kosovo and Dagestan have been developing actively of late. Vasiliy Kuznetsov thanked the hosts for the warm reception. He conveyed heartfelt greetings to the working people of Serbia and all Yugoslav working people from the leadership of the USSR and from the Soviet people.

The head of the Soviet delegation spoke about the progress of communist construction in the Soviet Union and the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. "In recent years", said he, "many things have been done to develop Soviet-Yugoslav bilateral cooperation. Relations between the two countries are developing in all directions. Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito made an outstanding contribution to that process. The expansion of cooperation, contacts and ties between the two countries is strengthening the traditional friendship between their peoples and promotes the cause of socialism and peace all over the world".

The Soviet guests visited the Belgrad agroindustrial complex where they familiarized themselves with the organization of production.

Yugoslav Reportage

For Yugoslav reportage on the activities of Vasily Kuznetsov and the Supreme Soviet delegation in Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 9 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

PZPR'S PINKOWSKI LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

AU011137 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] Moscow, PAP--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, visited the USSR with a group of PZPR Central Committee workers 25-28 June. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU Central Committee experiences in guiding the USSR's national economic planning and management.

On Friday J. Pinkowski and other delegation members were received by Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. Information was exchanged about CPSU and PZPR activity in the sphere of implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 8th PZPR Congress, and about the CPSU preparations for its next, 26th congress. Key problems concerning the development of comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Poland were also discussed. Participating in the meeting was Kazimierz Olszewski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic.

The Polish delegation also held meetings in the planning and finance organs and the trade and services departments of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as in the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Planning. The delegation met Mytishchenskiy Gorkom party aktivs in Moskovskaya Oblast and also visited the synthetic materials combine at Mytishche.

The meetings and discussions were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

GOSSTROY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN VISITS BULGARIA

AU301221 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the visiting Soviet official Ivan Ganichev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs [GOSSTROY], in Sofia yesterday. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, questions concerning the further development and intensification of cooperation in the construction sector and in the fields of industrial production of building materials, architecture and town development were discussed. The meeting was attended by Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials and by Stefan Staynov, chairman of the Committee of Architecture and Urbanization attached to the Council of Ministers, who participated in the talk.

FURTHER REACTION TO SCHMIDT VISIT, TALKS REPORTED

ZA RUBEZHOM Views Visit

LD091119 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No. 28 signed to press 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Talks, Not Confrontation"]

[Text] The Soviet leadership's daily persistent activity aimed at strengthening peace and security is exerting an increasingly appreciable influence on the course and development of the most important events. The process--begun in the seventies on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--of improving international relations, poisoned by cold war, has produced particularly significant fruitful results in Europe, whose Western part was not only unscrupulously exploited by the U.S. monopolies but also used by American imperialism to implement its aggressive aims. The decade that passed under the sign of detente, which created a favorable atmosphere for economic and political cooperation among the countries of the European Continent, enabled West Europe to gain economic strength and to lay claim once again to a more independent role in international affairs.

Two Aims, Two Trends

The Soviet Union, as L.I. Brezhnev said during his talks with the FRG leaders in Moscow just recently, is seeking to preserve detente "as the leading trend in international development in the eighties also." For the sake of this the USSR, along with the fraternal socialist countries, put forward in mid-May a detailed and specific program of further measures and steps leading to strengthened trust among all states and expanded multilateral and mutually advantageous cooperation, drawing particular attention to the need to supplement political detente with corresponding measures in the military sphere. The declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact states outlines a broad basis for developing reasonable and fruitful relations among all countries, irrespective of their social systems, size, population, geographical position or membership of particular political and economic alliances.

The Soviet Union's practical steps have pursued the aim of promoting the lessening of military confrontation on the European Continent. Despite the clear reluctance of the Western participants in the talks on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe to agree to the socialist countries' sensible and constructive proposals, the Soviet Union has continued the withdrawal of its troops from GDR territory under the program announced by L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin last October. Repeatedly the Soviet Union has precisely stated its sincere desire to prevent Europe being dragged into another dangerous spiral of the arms race foisted on the European NATO countries by U.S. militarist circles.

This desire was again reaffirmed, and at the highest level, at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, which stressed both the Soviet Union's readiness to secure a turn toward disarmament and its determination to curb the arms race.

The leaders of the NATO military bloc, especially the United States, have adopted a completely different course. As the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" notes, it is the course "of intensifying the arms race and unleashing provocations against socialist and other independent states." NATO's militarist activeness has increased appreciably. The NATO Council session just ended in Ankara demonstrated particularly graphically that this bloc is increasingly being transformed into an instrument of imperialist diktat and of Washington's adventurist policy aimed against the socialist states and also the Persian Gulf countries. [paragraph continues]

Certain figures in the West European NATO states have reaffirmed their readiness to satisfy the demands of U.S. diplomats and the U.S. military that American nuclear missiles be deployed on their countries' territory, demonstrating yet again just what their talk of independence and self-sufficiency is worth. No West European minister has dared say that Washington deliberately deceived them by promising to ratify the SALT II treaty when it was forcing them to agree to deploy American nuclear missiles on their territory. Although the debate did reveal certain divergences of opinion, on the whole NATO yet again exposed itself before the entire world public as the bloc that serves the most aggressive U.S. circles and their accomplices in West Europe.

For Peaceful and Equitable Cooperation

The talks between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and his deputy H.D. Genscher, FRG foreign minister, have attracted great attention. Long before the West German statesmen's departure for Moscow the capitalist press kicked up a great fuss, condemning in advance their meeting with the Soviet leaders, predicting that its consequences could be "catastrophic" for the West and lecturing the West German representatives in every possible way on what they should do and say. The U.S. President joined in this campaign, sending the federal chancellor a special letter, diplomatic aides and congressmen.

The propaganda clamor kicked up over the upcoming talks had a definite impact on Bonn, which began to swear loyalty to the commitments assumed by the Federal Republic under the terms of the various alliances of which it is a member and to avow its dedication to the "common ideals." These pledges were reaffirmed during two multilateral summit meetings in Venice.

The West German ministers actively supported all the NATO decisions leading to a further deterioration in the situation in Europe and to the intensification of the arms race on the European Continent. Bonn has been and still remains an active coparticipant in the plans of Washington, which is seeking to turn West Europe into a springboard for American nuclear missiles, although it does realize the danger this poses to all European peoples, especially the FRG's population.

Nonetheless, the talks that took place in Moscow reaffirmed that, besides the significant and mutually advantageous Soviet-West German economic ties which have been developing favorably for a long time now, the two states--the USSR and the FRG--as the joint communique points out, "regard the relaxation of tension as necessary, possible and useful and express their desire to do everything possible to contribute to ensuring that it is the leading trend in international relations....The sides advocated consistent continuation of the development initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki."

Perfectly naturally, the participants in the talks paid great attention to the problems of arms limitation and disarmament in their approach to which the sides' positions do not coincide. At the same time, in the discussion of these issues the sides expressed their conviction of the need to continue and step up efforts to achieve concrete results in the sphere of curbing the arms race.

It is extremely important that the two sides, assessing the talks as necessary and useful, advocated continued contacts between the USSR and the FRG at summit and other levels, thereby proving that the Moscow meeting made a definite contribution to improving the atmosphere not only in the relations between the two countries but also on the European Continent in general.

PRAVDA Cites World Media

LD090839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report dated 3 July: "To Strengthen and Expand Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO calls the Soviet-West German summit meeting a dialogue in support of detente which made a positive contribution to improving the present international situation. The sides, the newspaper writes, confirmed a principled line in the spirit of what has been achieved over the past 10 years and expressed readiness to cooperate and to achieve accord. The Moscow meeting reaffirmed the consistent Soviet foreign policy line, a policy of peace and detente and of strengthening trust and mutual understanding among states with different social systems. The USSR's stand on resolving all urgent questions is distinguished by realism and constructiveness. It is dictated by the chief goal--strengthening peace and security.

Soviet-West German summit meetings, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO states, have always had a positive impact on the international situation. A similar success is noted this time, too. Political observers see the Moscow talks as convincing new proof of the dynamic and vital nature of the policy of peaceful meetings and talks and of detente in East-West relations.

In an article entitled "To Continue Detente" Finland's KANSAN UUTISET points out that L.I. Brezhnev once again advocated the steady continuation of the process started by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Moscow talks confirmed that under conditions when the international situation is being aggravated, an exchange of opinions is necessary and useful, America's San Francisco CHRONICLE writes.

A frank exchange of opinions between the leaders of the USSR and the FRG right now, when certain circles are speaking of a return to the cold war period, is most necessary and of extremely great significance, Japan's ASAHI writes. The sides' mutual confirmation of their desire for detente and disarmament merits high appraisal.

Concerning the elaborated program of economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, another Japanese newspaper--MAINICHI--declares: "Exchange in the economic sphere, which strengthens political detente, should be continued in the future. East-West relations are not confined just to the sphere of politics. It is precisely their multifaceted nature, including the economy and culture, that helps to strengthen stability. The USSR's dialogue with the FRG, following on Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing of France, has created the impression that East-West relations are moving toward stabilization. On this plane it can be said that the Soviet policy of detente has scored significant successes."

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES ADMIRAL YEGOROV

LD091355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Damascus, 4 July, TASS--Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas has received Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chief of the naval forces main staff, currently on a visit here. Questions relating to further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their armed forces were discussed at the meeting.

V.I. Yukhin, Soviet ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic, was present at the meeting.

CPSU DELEGATION'S RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SYRIA

LD091555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU political workers headed by Yu. I. Polukarov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Tajikistan CP Central Committee, which had visited the Syrian Arab Republic in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party, returned to Moscow 4 July. During its stay in Syria the delegation familiarized itself with the work of the Ba'th Party organization and with the Syrian people's life.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON DIEGO GARCIA

LD091714 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 9, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has circulated a statement condemning the United States policy in the Indian Ocean. As a result of hard-fought and bloody struggle with international imperialism, the statement says, almost all peoples of the world have gained independence. But many small islands in the vast oceanic expanses have remained under control of imperialist powers and have been turned into military bases by them. Thus, Diego Garcia Island is now a strategic output of American imperialism in the Persian Gulf area, eastern Africa and southern Asia. With the help of this base the United States hopes to establish full domination over this region.

After the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran the United States stepped up its military preparations on Diego Garcia Island and in adjacent regions. It is no secret to anyone, the statement says, that the actions of American imperialism are directed against the Islamic Republic of Iran, against all national liberation movements in the basin of the Indian Ocean. The Islamic Republic of Iran resolutely condemns the provocative activity of the American military in this region of the world.

Supporting the resolution of the latest session of the Organisation of African Unity for the reversion of Diego Garcia Island to the State of Mauritius, the Islamic Republic of Iran protests against the build-up of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and comes out for the liquidation of all American military bases in the region.

CONDOLENCES ON JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER'S DEMISE

LD081006 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 8, TASS--Tikhon Kiselev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, today called at the Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Moscow in connection with the death of 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, prime minister of Jordan, and signed the condolences book.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV DEPARTS FOR ETHIOPIA 6 JULY

LD101111 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 July 80 p 3

[Unattributed report under the general headline "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of naval forces and USSR deputy minister of defense, left for an official friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia 6 July.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy minister of defense, and other Soviet admirals and officers.

(M. Yassin), socialist Ethiopia's charge d'affaires in the USSR, and Lt Col (T. Dalnesau), Ethiopian defense attache, took part in the sendoff ceremony.

Addis Ababa Reception

LD091630 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1106 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 9 July, TASS--The internationalist aid of the Soviet Union to Ethiopia in the cause of defending its territorial integrity and the gains of the revolution will remain forever in the memory of the Ethiopian people, declared Brig Gen Haile Giorgis Habte Hariam, deputy defense minister of Ethiopia.

Speaking at a reception in honor of S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of naval forces, deputy defense minister of the USSR, and admiral of the fleet of the USSR, who is here on an official visit, he stressed that the USSR is a beacon of hope for all countries fighting against exploitation and oppression. The selfless support of the Ethiopian people in the struggle against internal and external reaction, and for national unity is yet another concrete proof of the principled and consistent position of the Soviet Union. There is no force in the world which is able to undermine relations between two fraternal countries strengthened by a treaty of friendship and cooperation, S.G. Gorshkov stressed in his reply speech. He decisively condemned the attempts by the United States to achieve world domination, and the policy being conducted by it with the aim of increasing arms and creating new military bases in the Near East, in Africa and in the Indian Ocean region. Such a policy, which meets with support from the reactionary rulers of Beijing and the U.S. NATO allies, is leading to a dangerous whipping up of international tension and is a genuine threat to general peace and security.

The lofty Soviet guest laid a wreath to the victims of fascism on one of the central squares of the Ethiopian capital.

BREZHNEV, DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD081013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of the Republic of Djibouti a telegram conveying to the president and the friendly Djibouti people congratulations and best wishes, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet people and on his own behalf, on the third anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

In his reply telegram Hassan Gouled Aptidon expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and kind wishes and for his part conveyed his best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally and his wishes for success and prosperity to the Soviet people.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WEEKLY MOSCOW-MANAGUA FLIGHTS

LD011507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent L. Kostanyan dispatch: "Line Opened"]

[Text] Managua, 24 June--"The regular Aeroflot flights between Moscow and Managua are a bridge of friendship linking our peoples. This would have been impossible a year ago. The victory of the revolution has enabled us to choose our friends for ourselves, and not on imperialism's instructions. We are glad to be friends with you. Welcome!" Those words were spoken by Nicaraguan Transportation Minister Paul Atha at the Nicaraguan capital's Sandino International Airport, where an IL-62 aircraft had landed. Aeroflot planes will now make weekly flights on the Moscow-Managua-Moscow route.

PARAGUAY COMMUNIST LEADER ARRESTED BY GOVERNMENT

FY301745 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The secret service of Stroessner's pro-Yankee dictatorship has arrested and imprisoned (Angel Rodriguez), one of the leaders of the Paraguayan Communist Party.

The newspaper ADELANTE of the Communist Party has stated that (Rodriguez') life is in danger and that the police has refused to state where he is being kept.

ADELANTE has requested the democratic forces of Paraguay and other countries to protest the police arbitrariness and to demand the release of (Rodriguez) and other political prisoners.

PARAGUAY POLICE REPORTEDLY KILL COMMUNIST YOUTH LEADER

FY080225 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpt] PRELA reports that ADELANTE, the mouthpiece of the Paraguayan Communist Party, revealed that the body of Derlis Villagra, a leader of the Paraguayan youth, was buried in 1976 in the outskirts of Asuncion by the Paraguayan police. Villagra, Miguel Angel Soler and Ruben Gonzalez Acosta have disappeared.

SOCIALIST PARTY WILL SUPPORT SILES ZUAZO IN BOLIVIAN ELECTIONS

FY020159 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 1 Jul 80

[From the "Latin American Events" section]

[Excerpt] Here we have another report on Bolivia which in my opinion is very interesting. The report, which is also datelined La Paz, states: The Socialist Party One [PS-1] led by Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the fourth political force in the country, will support the candidate of the Democratic and Popular Unity [JDP], Hernan Siles Zuazo, in congress to decide the appointment of the next Bolivian president.

The PS-1 has become a major political party in Bolivia and, according to political analysts, it is the party with the best prospects in the Bolivian political scene. Quiroga said his front will vote for Siles Zuazo and made it clear that his support does not stem from previous agreements or negotiations but is based on the PS-1's greater political kinship with the JDP than with the other parties.

ZIMYANIN SPEECH TO SOCIAL SCIENCE ADADEMY GRADUATES

LD071209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] TASS--A ceremonial meeting devoted to the graduation of the first intake of students from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences was held in Moscow on 30 June.

In the presidium were CPSU Central Committee secretaries M.V. Zimyanin and K. V. Rusakov; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; S.P. Trapeznikov, CPSU Central Committee department chief; B. N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; scientists and representatives of of the capital's public.

The meeting was opened by V.A. Medvedev, the academy's rector.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected with enthusiasm.

M. V. Zimyanin addressed those assembled.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee he wholeheartedly congratulated the professors, teachers and all workers, students and graduate students on a notable event--the graduation of the first intake of academy students--and conveyed greetings and best wishes from L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Social Sciences Academy, M. V. Zimyanin said, is a qualitatively new higher party educational establishment and the leading training, scientific and methodological center in the system for training and improving the qualifications of party, soviet and ideological cadres. It was created 2 years ago in accordance with instructions given by L. I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress.

Today some results of the large amount of crucial work performed by the new academy's collective may already be summed up. The collective of professors and teachers has been markedly strengthened and the standard of training of students and graduate students has improved. This has been achieved through the improvement of the study process, the development of scientific research, the enhancement of its efficiency and the intensification of its link with practical party work.

The academy's first alumni--the 1980 graduates--are embarking on the highway of independent, responsible work on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress. The recent Central Committee plenum which decided to convene the congress and the report of exceptional importance in terms of its fundamental context delivered at the plenum by L.I. Brezhnev have engendered new labor and political enthusiasm in the country.

Guided by the people's interests, the party is confidently leading the country along the Leninist course defined by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and, on the basis of a scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis, is creatively resolving urgent problems of social development and setting new tasks in the sphere of communist building.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report notes, in recent years the Soviet land's economic potential and defense might have increased immeasurably, our society's socio-political and ideological unity has become even firmer, and valuable experience of communist building has been accumulated. At the same time, assessing the situation realistically, the party points to the fact that the complexity and scale of domestic policy tasks increase with the country's development.

We are faced with new problems in the sphere of economic and social development under conditions of developed socialism and with overcoming certain growth difficulties and shortcomings in the practice of economic management and in ideological education activity. The tasks of successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets for the 10th 5-Year Plan, commissioning projects nearing completion on schedule and improving production efficiency and work quality in every way are now paramount.

The plenum also examined questions of the Soviet Union's international position and foreign policy.

M.V. Zimyanin stressed that under the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation on the borderline between the seventies and eighties caused by the desire of imperialism, and above all U.S. ruling circles, to undermine detente, turn back historical development to the cold war and stoke the arms race with a view to achieving military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries, the CPSU Central Committee plenum reaffirmed the consistent Leninist course of the CPSU and Soviet state, which are defending the cause of peace and resolutely rebuffing the aggressive policy of imperialism.

In sending off with good wishes the first graduates of the Social Sciences Academy, the CPSU Central Committee secretary continued, we proceed from the premise that they will make an important contribution to our party's multifaceted political, organizational and ideological activity and the Soviet people's creative work.

Every academy graduate has behind him a good professional training, considerable experience of life and experience of work in party, Komsomol and soviet organs and ideological institutions. At the same time on the day of their graduation ceremony I should like to stress once again that the present-day leader must tirelessly intensify and improve his theoretical education throughout his life.

Selfless devotion to Leninism and Lenin's party, the ability to apply theoretical knowledge creatively in resolving political, economic, social and educational tasks, sensitivity for what is new and progressive and intolerance to what is obsolete and prevents us from advancing, competence, energy enterprise, attention toward people and the ability to rally them around the party--it is to this that the CPSU Central Committee calls us.

Together with their Soviet comrades a large group of students from the socialist countries and from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the People's Republic of the Congo has graduated from the academy. Joint study, the constructive mastering of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, familiarization with the practice of communist building in the USSR and the reciprocal study of the experience accumulated by our communist, workers and revolutionary-democratic parties--all this constitutes an excellent school of proletarian internationalism and a specific manifestation of the constantly strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries. We wish you, dear comrades from the fraternal parties, the speaker said, great success in your future activity.

M.V. Zimyanin voiced the firm conviction that wherever the academy graduates work they will honorably justify the lofty title of communist and work fruitfully for the sake of the great ideals of our Leninist party, the Soviet motherland and the triumph of the cause of peace and communism.

V.A. Yelchev, (S. Yanchevska) and Prof K.I. Suvorov spoke at the meeting on behalf of the academy's students, graduate students and teachers.

With great enthusiasm those taking part in the ceremonial meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

DISSIDENT V. BORISOV VIEWS WORKERS' OPPOSITION IN USSR

LD071245 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 80 p 4

[Bernard Buetta 23 June interview with Vladimir Borisov, expelled Soviet rights champion and founder of the Free Inter professional Association of Workers (SMOT), in Vienna: "Vladimir Borisov Tells Us: Discontent Is Growing Among Soviet Workers"]

[Text] Vienna--[Question] How is it that a worker, the son of a minor enginer and of an office worker, became a dissident?

[Answer] I was only 12 at the time of the 20th congress but even at that age it was a violent shock for me. The man who had been a demigod for most Soviet people suddenly became a criminal. I could not understand this turnabout because at school I had always been taught to believe what the press and the slogans said. I had started out to be a model Komsomol member. There remained with me the certainty that newspaper truth was not the absolute truth.

I was already working when, a little later, in Kamchatka, I witnessed a dockers' strike. It concerned seasonal workers without a fixed job, very often former prisoners, at the mercy of the militia and of conscription. They were paid wages well below the norm and one morning they refused to unload a ship. After striking for 36 hours, they got a small raise. Then in the power station where I was working, we were refused a bonus to which we were entitled. We went out on strike too and after 12 hours we won our case. As I had been one of the leaders I was soon given the pink slip for reasons of a staff cutback. I was scarcely 18.

[Question] The militia did not intervene in either of these two cases?

[Answer] The Soviet authorities are very much afraid of organized workers' movements. In general they give in straight away and if it is a movement of some magnitude, it often happens that a Politburo member comes straight to the spot to satisfy the demands--at which time the movement stops. Afterwards the status quo resumes and when the mobilization has passed they begin to strike out at the organizers. They are arrested or at least laid off, and as it is illegal not to work, that amounts to the same thing!

[Question] You talk of strikes in the Soviet Union as though they are a common phenomenon?

[Answer] That's because there are a lot of them but as obviously no newspaper mentions them, there are only rumors about them. It is very difficult to go and check them out on the spot and this is why very few movements are known about with any certainty even if they are indeed numerically strong.

[Question] Do you think, for example, that there were strikes recently in Tolyatti and Gorkiy?

[Answer] I have no definite information but I think so. There is a SMOT group in Tolyatti and I know that there was strong discontent there because of the difficulty of the work, reductions in wages and particularly because of the very poor food supply.

[Question] How was SMOT organized?

[Answer] In the beginning it was due to the action of several people, notably Vladimir Skvirskiy, who wanted to salvage the remnants of the "Free Trade Union" founded in 1977 by Vladimir Klebanov (Note) (Vladimir Klebanov is now imprisoned in a psychiatric hospital), and which had been disbanded by the arrest of its leader. At present there are about 200 of us, split into 10 or so groups, either of people who know each other or of people centered round a common friend. Each group elects a representative who particates in regular conferences. It was on my way to the eighth one of these in Moscow that I was arrested for the last time. Today 10 or so members have been either laid off or arrested.

"Dissidence Is a Liberal Movement"

[Question] And do you think that, despite everything, an independent workers' organization could develop in the USSR?

[Answer] For the moment it is merely an embryo. But the SMOT is the consequence of a process which it will no longer be possible to stop. Discontent is growing among the workers who are beginning to realize what a force they would constitute once they are organized. This is an essential point.

[Question] Around what demands might such a movement be organized?

[Answer] Wages primarily, since an average worker, according to our calculations, receives about one-fifteenth of the wealth he produces; then work safety, because there are many accidents because of the lack of regulations; food supply which is just about sufficient to live on in the big cities, but which is nonexistent in the provinces. There, there are lines from five o'oclock in the morning onwards at the bakers' with no certainty of getting any bread; there is no milk to be found and the ration cards entitle people to a mere 2 kgs of meat per month and per wage earner in the family. And finally unemployment. Officially it does not exist as there are no offices at which to register or any compensation. But hundreds of thousands of people find themselves in camps simply because they have not had any work for over 4 months.

[Question] Why is the organized opposition particularly the affair of intellectuals?

[Answer] I do not agree. I have never yet seen any intellectuals on strike. What is true is that the workers are less educated and do not know how to use the laws to protect themselves as well. Thus their movements remain spontaneous and very localized. But the workers are far less frightened than the intellectuals. They do not have a career to worry about, they will always be workers and if they lose one job they can hope to find another one. Moreover, as the party is supposed to be proletarian, workers are asked to join it, whereas intellectuals have to register on waiting lists which they do because, if they are not members their career will not progress. As for the workers, being a member is nothing but a nuisance. There is the subscription to pay and the meetings which it is obligatory to attend outside of working hours. And those who rise in the hierarchy are despised by their former comrades.

[Question] You are rather critical about the intellectual opposition. Why?

[Answer] I am, and skeptical too, but I want to talk cautiously because these problems have not yet been debated at the heart of the opposition. Let us say that moral principles forbid an individual not to defend a friend in danger because of his views. In this regard, dissidence is a sort of mutual aid movement among people of the same background and the same culture in which someone who does not know, for example, who Anna Akhmatova is, cannot find a place. Even if he wishes to protect the rights of man or the workers. There is a sort of racism there. Dissidence is much more a liberal movement fighting for the liberties of the individual than a democratic movement. I myself am a democrat, in other words I want power for the people.

BELORUSSIAN PLENUM, AGRICULTURE SEMINAR END IN GRODNO

LD041331 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] As already reported, on 17-19 June this year the participants in the 22d Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum and the republican seminar on agriculture studied experience in high-productivity utilization of energy resources and the organization of fodder production on an industrial footing on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Grodnenskaya Oblast.

On 20 June the concluding session of the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Grodno. The questions "Of the Tasks of the Republic's Party, Soviet and Economic Organs in Further Increasing the Production and Procurements and Improving the Quality of Livestock Products in the Light of the Demands of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum" and "Of the High-Efficiency Utilization of Energy Resources and the Organization of Fodder Production on an Industrial Footing on the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of Grodnenskaya Oblast" were discussed.

Taking part in the debate on these questions were comrades: V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of Minsk Belorussian CP Obkom; Yu. M. Khusainov, first secretary of Gomelskiy Obkom; K.V. Katyushevskiy, chairman of Brestskiy Obispolkom; Ye. I. Radetskiy, second secretary of Vietbskiy Obkom; F.P. Senko, Belorussian minister of agriculture; S.P. Titkov, first secretary of Bykhovskiy Raykom; T.N. Kulakovskaya, academician secretary of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Western Division; V.L. Bavrin, Belorussian minister of the meat and dairy industry; V.M. Kalachik, chairman of the Svetlyy Put Kolkhoz in Molodechnenskiy Rayon; A.N. Duduk, director of the Mir Sovkhoz combine in Baranovichskiy Rayon; N.I. Afanasyev, director of the Gomel Agricultural Machine Building Plant; and B.M. Pozharskiy, chairman of the Belorussian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

A long speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

The 22d Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum and the republican seminar on agriculture have finished their work.

OBKOM PLENUM HELD IN PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATSKIY

LD031557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Report from PRAVDA and TASS correspondents roundup under the general headline: "News From Party Organizations"]

[Text] Improving Control

A CPSU Obkom plenum has been held in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy.

Those taking part talked of stepping up the control and verification of execution and enhancing cadres' responsibility for fulfilling the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions. Keynote speaker D. Kachin, first secretary of the CPSU obkom, and the speakers in the debate noted the great practical significance of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the State of the Control and Verification of Execution in the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry."

YUGO-OSETINSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

LD041519 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Model Order Is a Matter for Everybody"]

[Text] In the last 2 years the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast's administrative organs have achieved tangible successes in combatting crime and strengthening public order. This was stated by those participating in a Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom plenum held in Tskhinvali. They discussed the tasks of improving party leadership of administrative organs' activity in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Protect Law and Order and Intensify the Struggle Against Lawbreakers."

F. S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom, delivered the report.

It was noted that on the whole the state of law and order in the last is lagging behind the requirements of the time. The problem of safeguarding socialist property remains acute and instances of exaggerating data, deception of the state, bribery, speculation and other anti-social phenomena have not been eliminated. Shortcomings in the cooperation of state organs and public organizations with the public prosecutor, the militia and the courts were pointed out.

G. I. Gvetadze, Georgian SSR minister of internal affairs, spoke at the plenum.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

BRIEFS

KOSYGIN ARTICLES PUBLISHED--Moscow, 4 July (TASS)--A brochure of articles has been published by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It is devoted to the labor victory of the Soviet people during the years of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). It stresses that the inseparable unity of military and labor heroism ensured the defeat of the enemy and the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War. The organizing role of the Communist Party is revealed, which inspired the Soviet people to feats of labor in the years of the prewar 5-year plans, and especially in the difficult times of the war. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1628 GMT 4 Jul 80 LD]

MAGADANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM--The sixth plenum of the Magadanskiy Obkom was held in Magadan today to discuss the results of the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the oblast party organization in implementing Comrade Brezhnev's instructions outlined at the plenum. Obkom First Secretary Malkov delivered a report. The plenum adopted an expanded resolution on the matters discussed and approved the CPSU's internal and foreign policy. The plenum also accepted for unswerving fulfillment the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and instructions outlined in Comrade Brezhnev's report at the plenum. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 8 Jul 80 SK]

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS ON ENERGY QUESTIONS

LD080959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS-attributed "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] Laying in Fuel for the Winter

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of ensuring supplies of fuel, electricity and heat to the national economy and the population in the 1980-1981 fall and winter period and adopted a resolution.

The resolution points out that a number of USSR Ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are failing to fulfill the prescribed coal and oil extraction targets and that the Ministry of Railroads is failing to ensure the proper organization of the transportation of coal, oil and petroleum products.

At many enterprises and in many organizations norm-setting, accounting and monitoring in the field of fuel, electricity and heat energy consumption is still not satisfactorily organized, they are used wastefully and extravangantly and there are considerable losses during transportation and storage. The targets for reducing consumption of fuel, electricity and heat energy are not being fully fulfilled.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed ministries and departments of the USSR and the union republic councils of ministers:

To take measures to make up the shortfall which has been allowed to accumulate since the beginning of 1980 in fuel extraction, production and transportation and to ensure that reserves of coal and fuel oil are built up to the prescribed levels;

To elaborate and approve monthly schedules for the accumulation in June-September 1980 of reserves of all types of fuel and to organize monitoring of their implementation;

To elaborate and implement measures to prepare associations, enterprises and organizations for uninterrupted working in the 1980-1981 fall and winter period;

To examine in individual associations, power stations and other enterprises and organizations the reasons for the overconsumption of fuel and power and the failure to fulfill supplementary targets for reducing their consumption and to elaborate and implement measures for the prompt elimination of the causes of irrational consumption and waste of fuel and power.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been set targets for June-December for reducing consumption of coal, fuel oil and gas by a further 3 percent, electricity by a further 1-3 percent and heat energy by a further 1-2 percent. The fuel released will go toward increasing the reserves held by the appropriate consumers.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms are instructed to organize the continuous supply of fuel to the population and the prompt delivery of the necessary quantity of the various types of fuel to the storage facilities of trading organizations and other organizations for this purpose.

The relevant USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been set the necessary production, supply, construction and transportation targets connected with ensuring the national economy's fuel supply.

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to monitor the consumption of fuel and power resources more closely, calling strictly to account officials guilty of violating consumption limits and of squandering fuel and energy.

State Supervision of the Use of Natural Gas

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Increasing the Ministry of the Gas Industry's Role in Implementing State Gas Supervision."

The resolution sets the Ministry of the Gas Industry the task of elaborating with the collaboration of the ministries and departments concerned and subsequently confirming unified regulations for the use of gas in the national economy.

The Ministry of Gas Industry is instructed to:

Amend the norm for the daily supply of gas to gas-consuming enterprises, associations, establishments and organizations and examine the schedules for the supply of gas to consumers submitted to it for acceptance;

Grant permission for the use of new gas-consuming equipment, submit to the relevant planning organs, ministries and departments proposals for expanding production of progressive types of such equipment and issue demands for the withdrawal from production of uneconomic equipment;

Implement state supervision of how construction and assembly organizations building gas extraction, transportation and storage installations for the ministry are observing the norms and regulations governing the construction of such installations and relating to ensuring their reliable and safe operation.

The regulations on state gas supervision in the USSR have been approved.

The regulations point out that state gas supervision in the USSR is implemented in order to ensure the rational and efficient use of gas in the national economy, to tighten state discipline in the sphere of gas consumption in the country and to ensure the reliable and safe operation of installations for the extraction, transportation and storage of gas.

The regulations define the rights and obligations of state gas inspectorate organs.

Gas inspectors are empowered to give instructions binding on gas-consuming enterprises on questions relating to the rational and efficient use of gas and on questions relating to the use of funds allocated to gas and to ensuring the prescribed regime for gas consumption.

The USSR chief gas inspector and his deputies are empowered to decide whether or not to cut off the gas supply to gas-consuming installations if such installations are connected for gas without the permission of gas inspectorate organs or if officials of these organs fail to carry out instructions on iluminating infringements committed by gas-consuming enterprises when consuming gas.

The USSR Council of Ministers has submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium a draft decree on the question of establishing the administrative liability of officials of enterprises, associations, establishments and organizations for violations of the norms and regulations governing the use of gas as a fuel and raw material.

KIRILENKO 21 JUN SPEECH TO NATIONAL ECONOMY ACADEMY

LD071425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--A ceremony devoted to the first graduation of students of the USSR Academy of the National Economy was held in Moscow 20 June.

On the Presidium were A. P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, V. I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, R. I. Gostev and Ye. M. Zhelinko, CPSU Central Committee department chiefs, USSR Ministers M. V. Yegorov, V. P. Yelyutin, Ye. A. Kozlovskiy, N. S. Neporozhniy, N. N. Tarasov and B. Ye. Shcherbina, A. V. Sidorenko, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, executives of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and prominent scientists.

To tumultous applause an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected.

A speech was delivered by Comrade A. P. Kirilenko, who was warmly greeted by those present.

Comrade A. P. Kirilenko's Speech

Our ceremony is devoted to an important event in the country's economic and public life. The USSR Academy of the National Economy, created 2 years ago according to a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, is sending its first detachment of students out into practical work. This is its real contribution to the work to which the party attaches priority significances--the training of highly qualified cadres.

I have the great honor, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, of warmly congratulating the graduates and the academy's entire collective on this noteworthy event.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who was the initiator of the academy's creation and displays unfailing interest in its activity, has asked me to convey his cordial congratulations to you. Leonid Ilich wishes you further successes in this crucial work for the sake of the socialist motherland.

You graduates of the academy, A. P. Kirilenko went on, are returning to the national economy at the junction of two 5-year plans, when the party's and people's efforts are aimed at successfully fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and creating reliable groundwork for the future.

The preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress are now determining the whole mood of public and political life in our country. Communists and working people in all sectors of the national economy are striving to greet that outstanding event fittingly, with new achievements. Agricultural workers are working selflessly. They are doing everything necessary to grow a good harvest and increase livestock productivity--this is a nationwide task.

Some 6 months remain until the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and we are already justified in saying that in fulfilling the party's intentions we have moved forward in all salients of communist building. The scale of social production has increased greatly--its capital has increased more than 30 percent--the technical standard has improved and the country's defense might--the guarantee of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and happy life--has been strengthened.

Successes in the economy form a reliable basis for the CPSU's social policy, as a result of whose implementation people's living conditions are improving, the further development of socialist democracy is ensured and our way of life is improving.

In a word, we have reason to be proud. At the same time it must be said in all frankness that there are unresolved problems, bottlenecks and shortcomings in the national economy. Ahead of us are many complex and crucial tasks in whose resolution the academy's graduates are to participate, wherever the party sends you.

The CPSU Central Committee expects you--armed with new knowledge--to be able to implement the party's scientifically substantiated economic policy skillfully and persistently. This policy is centered on the struggle to improve the efficiency of social production in every way and on its consistent intensification. This is the long-term course of development of the national economy, based on the fuller utilization of the potential and advantages of developed socialism. It is necessary to be guided by this course both in resolving current economic questions and in formulating plans for economic and social development in the long term.

The party regards the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as one of the most important levers for improving production efficiency. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum on the directions of development of the fuel and energy base, transportation, metallurgy and machine building, capital construction and supplying the population with foodstuffs and other consumer goods can only be successfully implemented on a modern technical basis, on the basis of the utilization of the latest achievements of scientific and technical thought. And in our practical work we must proceed on the basis that this is a necessary condition of the implementation of the fundamental task of our social revolution--the building of the communist society.

As life shows, the achievement of the large-scale socioeconomic goals set by the party depends to a significant extent on improving management of the national economy. In any sector of work there are tremendous potential and reserves for achieving increasingly weighty practical results. But in order to utilize this potential it is necessary, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, to improve the standard of management in the broadest sense of the words.

The party Central Committee associates improved management above all with the implementation of the resolutions adopted a year ago on improving planning and strengthening the impact of the economic machinery on improving production efficiency and work quality. A great role can and must be played here by the academy's graduates, who have delved into the essence of these documents in depth and studied in detail the invaluable accumulated experience of leadership of the socialist economy.

As is known, the country has never before had at its disposal such a highly qualified complement of cadres as at present. Despite this, the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo display constant concern for their further growth in ideological, theoretical and practical respects. The party proceeds on the basis that tasks of communist building are implemented most successfully when, in V. I. Lenin's words, "people who are not only--of course--devoted, but people who are really educated and have tremendous capabilities" are present in the leading sectors of our economy.

The steady growth in the scale of economic management, profound qualitative shifts in production, the increasing complexity of economic ties and the scientific and technical revolution are making ever higher demands on leading economic cadres.

The economic leader today is not only a good specialist, an engineer or economist. He must possess high political and business qualities based on a profound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and must combine party-mindedness with professional competence, and discipline with initiative and socialist enterprise.

He must take into account the social and educational consequences of economic activity and have a sensitive and attentive attitude toward people. It is also important that a leader should always and in everything be the model of principledness and implacability toward manifestations of bureaucracy, formalism and departmental and local narrowmindedness.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum once again indicated the need to further increase exactingness toward leaders of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises and stressed their responsibility to the party and people for improving work results.

Every leader must master to perfection the Leninist style of work and the Leninist science of management and must help to establish progressive forms of the organization of production and labor.

Communist building is a creative process which requires a high level of knowledge and constant enrichment of that knowledge. You too, the academy's graduates, must bear this in mind. It is important to continue constantly improving the level of your qualifications, to keep abreast of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience and to apply them in practice.

The main thing is the ability to approach every question creatively and to seek and find the best substantiated solutions to the tasks which arise, taking onto account both all the diversity of real life and the concrete situation. It is necessary to actively support what is new and advanced and to take a long-term view.

In creating the Academy of National Economy the party Central Committee and the government proceeded on the basis that it must train leading economic cadres who meet present-day requirements, A. P. Kirilenko went on to say. The academy now has everything it needs to do this. Prominent scientists and highly qualified teachers with great experience of scientific, teaching and practical activity work in its faculties. Students are regularly addressed by leaders of ministries and departments, party and soviet workers and well-known organizers of socialist production. The academy's material base is also being strengthened and modern technical facilities are widely used in the teaching process. Favorable conditions have thereby been created in a relatively short space of time for students' effective studies and for scientific and teaching work by the professorial and teaching staff.

I would like to stress the major role the academy plays in the additional training of leading workers and specialists in the upper echelons of the national economy. More than 2,000 people have already undergone training courses within the academy system. It must be supposed that the academy's leadership in conjunction with ministries and departments will ensure further improvements in the training of leadership cadres in the academy and on courses. I think the academy must also establish firmer ties with sectorial institutes for improving qualifications and give them effective methodological assistance.

It is necessary to attentively study and crystallize the experience accumulated by the academy and consolidate all that is best which promotes an understanding of the objective economic laws in the conditions of developed socialism and their utilization in practice. In this direction it is necessary to improve the academy's educational and teaching and scientific research work in order to ensure even closer ties between the theory and practice of socialist economic management.

We ought as closely as possible to coordinate study plans with the needs of the national economy, to introduce more extensively active forms of study, to enhance the effectiveness of on-the-job training at leading enterprises and to practice the exchange of experience of the organizational and management work of the students themselves.

In other words, the academy's leadership must view clearly the long-term tasks of further improving the training and qualifications of cadres for the national economy.

Comrade graduates! Each of you had passed through the rich school of life even before entering the academy and each of you has considerable experience of economic and political work. Among you are leading workers in various sectors of the national economy and representatives of all the republics and many krays and oblasts.

Having finished the academy you will become heads of big associations and of ministerial and departmental administrations, and will join their collegil leadership organs. You have all the foundations for fulfilling with honor the major and crucial tasks entrusted to you in the leadership of various areas of economic building.

We have been told that during their studies the present graduates invariably had a high proportion of successes and acquired profound knowledge in all disciplines. Nothing this, I would like to express the confidence that the students continuing their studies at the academy will not yield anything to their senior comrades, so to speak, and will even surpass them.

In resolving the tasks of communist building the party devotes tremendous attention to international problems, the creation of the most favorable external conditions for our people's creative activity and the consolidation of peace.

This is particularly important now that the aggressive circles of imperialism, above all in the United States, have seriously exacerbated the situation in the world. It is essential not to allow the reactionary forces of imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists to destroy what has been gained with such labor in the struggle for detente and international cooperation.

The May conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the statement and declaration adopted once again displayed to the whole world the socialist community countries' firm will to maintain and deepen detente and thwart the aggressive designs of the imperialist and hegemonist forces. The multilateral alliance of socialist states is a major factor for peace in Europe and worldwide.

Our party, the Soviet state and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, make a generally acknowledged, invaluable contribution to the struggle for ending the arms race and for the peoples' security.

Our Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will continue to strive to overcome the deterioration in the international situation. And although considerable obstacles and difficulties exist on that road, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, acting in harmony and coordination, will be able to ensure the improvement of the international political climate.

In conclusion A. P. Kirilenko again congratulated the academy's graduates and wished them great successes in labor and happiness in life. He expressed confidence that the academy's alumni, armed with the necessary knowledge and experience, will make a worthy contribution to resolving the impressive tasks of communist building.

N. V. Melnikov, rector of the academy, Ye. T. Krol and N. A. Stashenkov spoke at the meeting on behalf of the academy's students, postgraduates and teachers.

The participants in the ceremony adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. They gave assurances that they will devote all their forces, knowledge and experience to the party's cause, the cause of building communism.

A. P. Kirilenko familiarized himself with the academy's educational and scientific base and talked with students and the professorial and teaching staff.

COMPLAINTS OF INADEQUATE ATTENTION TO WEST SIBERIA

LD071135 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Yu. Burov, correspondent for Tyumenskaya Oblast, under the rubric "Our Own Correspondent's Viewpoint: "Siberia's Oil"]

[Text] In the lifetime of a single generation an extensive region beyond the Urals known as an area of dense taiga has been transformed into one of the country's main economic bridgeheads. The scale and significance of the changes here are so great that they have long ceased to be a regional phenomenon. The reason for this rapid transformation was the invaluable mineral reserves of the Ob region, which nature had hidden under seven seals, but which have now been placed to a significant degree at the service of the national economy by Soviet people's selfless labor. Tyumen today gives the country every second ton of oil and every third cubic meter of gas. In the 11th 5-Year Plan Western Siberia's contribution to the country's energy balance will increase still further. The importance of increasing oil and gas extraction here was stressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his tour of Siberia and the Far East. Leonid Ilich drew particular attention to the need for the fuller and more efficient utilization of resources allocated for the development of oil and gas deposits and the resolution of a number of technical, economic and social problems associated with the formation of the complex.

The land of Siberia is as bounteous as it is severe. The territories on which oil and gas is now obtained and where new deposits are being opened up are four-fifths covered with impossible marshes. The most favorable time for work here falls in the short winter days, when the severe frost is people's ally. But it also tests their strength. The opening up of underground riches requires constant courage. [paragraph continues]

Not momentary heroism--although there is sometimes a need for this too--but the heroism which is made up of persistence, staunchness and the highest awareness and patience. The constellation of Tyumen heroes shines today with starts of the first magnitude: The names of Levin, Salmanov, Urusov, Nezhdanov and many geologists and construction, power industry and transportation workers are known all over the country. Hundreds have become holders of Lenin and state prizes for outstanding work in the Tyumen North, and the labor of thousands has been marked by government awards.

The pioneers' example gave rise to a mass influx of settlers who have taken up lasting residence in these harsh lands. It has already become traditional to send Komsomol shock detachments here, and students consider it a high duty to devote their third working semester to the oblast's construction sites. But there is so much to be done here that more and more workers are required. As is known, at the second stage of the assimilation of the West Siberian deposits it is necessary sharply to increase the volume of all work. The party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently outlined new measures for strengthening construction in the region. This work has become the whole country's cause. Alongside collectives from the industrial centers of the RSFSR, envoys are involved from the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. With their participation Tyumenskaya Oblast is to see in a short space of time the commissioning of more than 1 million square meters of housing and many consumer, educational and cultural projects, the laying of hundreds of kilometers of roads across the marshes and the strengthing of the construction industry's base. The further development of West Siberian production complex has been placed on a reliable, planned basis: The work program here is now singled out with a separate line in the national economic plan not only for each year, but for the 5-year period.

All the same, despite constant attention to this region, many problems remain to be resolved. One of the main such problems is probably transport. In the next few years there must be a sharp increase in the quantity of various types of freight transported here. For instance, at present it often happens that construction workers in Urengoy and other cities, settlements and deposits are idle for long periods because of a shortage of construction materials. The waterway is extremely difficult and the period of navigation is brief. And the railroad, which subunits of the Tyumenstroyput [presumably: Tyumen Main Administration for the Construction of Railroads] have promised to bring Urengoy this year, as yet is advancing only slowly. There is a shortage of ties, ballast to go under the rails and other materials. All kinds of hypotheses are put forward on the development of communications. It is necessary to use these hypotheses to elaborate as quickly as possible a rational transport plan and a detailed program for the construction of railroads and motor roads, airports and river wharves. This task is set for the USSR Gosplan Institute of Comprehensive Transport Problems, but time is passing and the necessary solutions have not been found.

It is clear today that apart from the traditional forms of transport the oblast also needs new ones capable of rapidly conveying large freight consignments. For instance, the oblast center now manufactures units for compressor and pumping stations and for other projects weighing several hundred tons each. Installation in large units on site creates a considerable saving in labor expenditure, which is particularly important with the shortage of cadres in uninhabited places. Hitherto such units have been transported with great difficulty, by the waterways. But by no means all the sites are located on the banks of big rivers....

The participation of the country's scientific, design and technological subunits in the formation of the West Siberian oil and gas complex must be better founded. At the start of the opening up of Western Siberia their attention to Tyumen's problems was more noticeable. New drilling bits, designs for machine tools, equipment and technology were tested here. Unfortunately the research front is still lagging behind production, which is advancing broadly. Practice has put forward many new problems. Consider, the following fact. Because of severe frosts and winds, a considerable proportion of the drilling workers' working time has to be wasted, that is, enforced stoppages have to be declared. At the same time the gas men cover their on-site trailers with electrically heated covers. What if the boreholes were protected in the cold in the same way? This idea was put forward long ago, but the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Industry is not yet implementing it.

Many scientific institutions must also play a more active part in opening up the northern Ob region. Today, among the many institutes within the USSR Academy of Sciences system, not one is engaged in research in the sphere of geology and oil and gas extraction and the questions of hydrocarbon raw materials and their exploitation. Departmental science is also not working adequately on these problems. The USSR Ministry of Geology has 40 scientific research institutes, only one of which is located in Tyumen, and there is no institution engaged independently on the questions of drilling deep wells.

Specialists believe that it is time for the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Stockpiling Useful Minerals to organize work according to a more flexible plan. For instance, oilmen are now working on deposits where the reserves have still not been finally established. The same thing happened when ancillary construction work began on deposits which are now well known--the Fedorovskoye, the Kholmogorskoye and even the Samotlorskoye. And this causes definite difficulties, as a result of which the oilmen sometimes lose years.

There is probably no republic, oblast or major city in the country now where orders have not yet been placed for Tyumen. But they are not always fulfilled to a high standard and on time, and supplies are often disrupted. Not so long ago an all-union meeting of journalists was held in Tyumen. Representatives of the local press who were present spoke of the need to monitor the execution of Tyumen orders and promote their timely fulfillment. However, this intention has apparently been forgotten, and the participation of oblast and city newspapers and other mass media in the region's formation could be more substantial and effective.

In the current 5-year period alone hundreds of thousands of people have become new settlers in Tyumenskaya Oblast. The influx of extra workers will continue just as rapidly. They mainly go to the north. That means that food requirements are increasing, but there is a shortage of workers on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Rural construction and the reequipping of the food industry must also be speeded up.

The second stage of the development of the West Siberian energy complex has begun. Success depends on the flexible and concerned resolution of social, scientific, technical, construction, transport and other problems. Only then will the flow of Siberian fuel and energy be abundant.

SIBERIAN SCIENCE CHIEF DISCUSSES PRECONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

LD071023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Academician V. Koptyug, chairman of the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "A Siberian Scale"]

[Text] Siberia is a unique region in many respects. Its development in accordance with the 23th CPSU Congress decisions has already made a considerable contribution to the country's economy. The national economic plans envisage a further increase in Siberian role. This is understandable since three-fourths of the country's potential fuel and energy resources, half its mineral raw material and timber reserves, and immedsely rich hydroelectric resources are concentrated there. Construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad [BAM] and also a number of other railroads is providing access to this wealth.

It should be pointed out that Siberia possesses considerable areas of agricultural land and that its per-capita output of key agricultural products is already somewhat above the average for the country as a whole. But in view of the higher level of scientifically-based norms for the consumption of foodstuffs there, the volume of food production must be further increased.

In working out plans for the development of the country's national economy account must, of course, be taken of the difficulties entailed in developing the productive resources of the east of the country. I refer to the unfavorable climatic conditions in the northern parts of Siberia, the limited manpower, the need for large capital investments in the initial stages of opening up new regions, the length of main transportation routes and so on. It is therefore very important to determine the optimum rate for the development of the country's eastern regions and a rational structure for Siberia's economic complex in the interests of the successful development of the national economy as a whole.

An analysis carried out by Siberian economists shows that the rate of development of Siberia's productive resources in the long term must exceed that of the country as a whole by around 30 percent. Great importance attaches here to a realistic assessment of the rational proportions of the distribution of capital investments and a clear-cut balance in the development of production and the entire social and everyday infrastructure needed to attract and keep manpower.

There can be no doubt of the need to further expand the energy potential of Siberia and the extraction industry, to create large energy-intensive production facilities for processing mineral raw materials and to develop the woodworking and chemical industries, including the production of means for intensifying agriculture.

All this can be achieved provided that the construction base is strengthened and specialized machine-building, including equipment adapted to Siberia's specific geological and climatic conditions, is developed.

In determining rational proportions for developing and siting vital national economic sectors there it is necessary to transcend departmental and regional interests. This problem can only be solved at the level of national economic policy. Our state's social system and the experience of previous decades provide exceptionally favorable conditions for resolving large-scale tasks of this kind.

The development of the Kansko-Achinskiy fuel and energy complex (Katek) is an example of just such a large intersector problem. The high moisture content of cheap lignite from this field makes it uneconomic to transport it long distances without prior enrichment, but burning this coal locally in order to produce electricity means having to solve a wide range of scientific, technical and ecological problems. In addition to the task of developing large-capacity thermal power units, which would also ensure consistently in the coal burning process, questions relating to ensuring the efficient transfer of electricity to industrial regions and to using it locally for various energy-intensive production facilities must also be solved.

The creation of large numbers of high-output large-terraced open-cut mines within a limited territory, of high-capacity power stations with considerable ash waste, and of high-tension power lines and energy-intensive production facilities (aluminum, electrometallurgical, chemical and others) poses the task of reducing to a minimum the requisitioning of land suitable for agricultural use and solving questions relating to comprehensive power and chemical conversion of Kansko-Achinskiy coal, to produce not just electricity but also liquid fuel and other hydrocarbon products, could prove highly promising.

Thus the multisector Katek problem cannot be elaborated purely in terms of the coal industry and thermal power. Fundamental and applied science and design and planning collectives of every speciality must also be brought in within the framework of broad interdepartmental cooperation. This is especially important since the Kansko-Achinskiy coal reserves run into hundreds of billions of tons and thanks to the open-cast method it costs only one-fifth as much to extract per ton of ideal fuel as pit-mined coal.

The economic opening up the BAM Zone should also be singled out as being among the largest interregional programs. It will play an enormous role in opening up the natural resources of Eastern Siberia and the Far East.

In the northern parts of Irkutskaya Oblast adjoining BAM immensely rich reserves of high-grade potassium salts of enormous importance as mineral fertilizer have been discovered. Structures which look promising in terms of oil and gas have been discovered. The Kholodninskoye polymetallic ore deposit--the country's largest--the Synnyrskoye deposit of multiple raw materials for the production of alumina and potassium fertilizer, and the unique Molodezhninskoye deposit of fibrous chrysotiles are becoming accessible.

Situated near the section of BAM running through Chitinskaya Oblast are the unique Udokanskoye copper ore deposit and the Charotokinskoye iron ore field--which in terms of richness is perhaps second only to the Kursk magnetic anomaly. And how can we fail to mention the rich coal deposits in southern Yakutia and the vast forest tracts along many sections of BAM?

Deriving maximum benefit from this vast region's natural resources is conditional upon exploiting them comprehensively. To a considerable extent this can be ensured by creating large territorial-production complexes and forming firm functional ties both between them and with other parts of the country.

Among the first which it is planned to create in the BAM region are the Verkhnel-Lenskiy territorial-production complex which will be geared to developing the lumber, woodworking and chemical industries; the Yuzhno-Yakutskiy territorial-production complex, whose development has begun with the conversion of coking coal from the Neryungri massif and the building of a large-capacity coal-enrichment factory; and power stations run on partly-oxidized coal from the massif's surface layers.

The creation of the territorial-production complexes divides the program for opening the BAM region into a series of interconnected regional programs. They must be worked out on the basis of a unified approach to forming economic complexes in the region. This is a most important condition for successfully implementing large-scale programs.

The experience of building the Second Trans-Siberian Railroad shows that creating government commissions including senior representatives of ministries, departments and planning organs of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and oblast and kray party and soviet leaders could be an effective way of administering the process of forming territorial-production complexes and developing functional ties between them.

It would probably also be wise to adopt a similar approach in administering the further development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, whose importance as the main fuel base of the country and of the whole socialist community can scarcely be exaggerated.

The vast scale of Siberia's transformation and the tight deadlines for carrying it out when extensive ways of developing it are exhausting themselves require that full recourse be made to the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The extensive involvement of science not only ensures that vital decisions are thoroughly substantiated but also makes it possible to promptly identify major scientific and technical problems requiring intensive study. Here the USSR Academy of Sciences' coordinating role, as formulated in the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, must make itself felt to the full.

A large contingent of scientists belonging to the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences has actively joined in this important work. They have worked out the "Siberia" program, which is designed to solve the fundamental scientific, technical and socioeconomic tasks of developing Siberia's productive forces. It is becoming the pivot ensuring, on the one hand, the pooling of scientific work done in the academy, in each industry and in higher educational establishments and, on the other, close ties between science and the national economy.

This program was developed in the course of implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the recommendations made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his tour of Siberia and the Far East. Elaborating it is an important stage in the transition to the targeted program principle of planning and organizing scientific research and applying its results in the national economy.

Within the framework of this large program the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences pools and coordinates the efforts of hundreds of scientific research and planning and design collectives under various departments. Work is in progress along a broad front to study Siberia's geological structure, to ascertain the laws governing the formation of mineral deposits and thereby predict the most promising fields for prospecting and to develop new prospecting techniques, including aerospace techniques. Scientists are developing the principles of comprehensive zero-waste techniques for processing mineral raw materials and other natural resources. They are studying the effect of extreme climatic conditions on construction materials in order to develop equipment for use in the north.

A great deal of attention is being devoted to questions concerning the development of a rational system for utilizing natural resources. [paragraph continues]

Integral parts of the program are aimed at expanding Siberian agriculture's chemicalization base, developing new high-yield varieties of wheat, trying to device effective new preparations for regulating the growth of agricultural crops and preserving the unique genetic bank of the flora and fauna. The cooperation between the Siberian division of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences--cooperation which must be expanded and strengthened--is opening up broad opportunities in this field.

A sizeable contribution is being made by research by our economists, who are resolving the problem of optimizing the siting, integration and development of Siberia's productive resources. Economic and mathematical models which they have devised make it possible to "play out" various development options and to choose the most balanced ones as regards resources, labor and time expended and the ways of achieving the aims. Research by sociologists aimed at working out a system of measures to ensure favorable living conditions for the population of the country's eastern regions is acquiring particular significance.

The "Siberia" program ensures the strengthening of the link between science and the national economy so essential in our time and is already bearing fruit. The Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences recently submitted for the examination of the USSR Gosplan around 20 major development projects from Siberian scientists whose adoption would mean an enormous economic saving.

Turning science into a direct productive resource presupposes not only a sharp increase in the number and importance of scientific development projects of potential interest to production, but also accelerating their implementation, to which we must devote the closest attention.

The further development within the Siberian Division of the components linking production with the scientific work done by the academy--planning and design subdivisions and experimental production facilities--will, of course, help to increase the fruitfulness rate of scientific research and to speed up the practical application of scientific development projects. The principle of "going out into industry" on which many of the comprehensive programs for joint work by the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments are based will also help to fulfill this task.

When discussing the prospects for developing Siberia's productive resources we must be clearly aware that the natural resources and everything we are working for must be used on behalf of people and for people. Under the conditions obtaining in our society scientific and technical progress is geared toward improving Soviet people's working conditions, increasing their prosperity, developing their cultural level and taking greater care of their health. Questions relating to the development of health care have distinctive features in Siberia and the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, currently being established, has an important role to play here. Ensuring a balanced diet, developing the system of prevention and early diagnosis of disease and helping people to adapt to a variety of climatic conditions are just a few of many important tasks which Siberian medical science must help solve.

It is quite obvious that science, which is already an effective force in transforming the country's eastern regions, must continue to develop at increasing preferential rates. But it is not always possible to equally tap scientific reserves on account of the limited resources of the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This is felt particularly acutely in the branches and scientific centers of the division which are located in many of Siberia's cities: Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Tomsk, Yakutsk, Ulan-Ude, Kemerovo, Omsk, Chita and Kyzyl. In view of the exceptional importance of further developing the West Siberian oil and gas complex it is imperative that a scientific center be established in Tyumen.

CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIAN PRODUCTIVE FORCES

LD081325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent A. Illarionov report: "Siberian Acceleration; Notes From the All-Union Conference on the Development of Siberia's Productive Forces"]

[Text] Novosibirsk--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev named the main issues in the development of our economy in his report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum. He spoke, in particular, of the fuel, energy and transportation problems, the further development of industry and raising the efficiency of the use of labor, raw material and financial resources. All these issues are very topical for the regions of Siberia, as evidenced by the materials of the All-Union Conference on the Development of Productive Forces in that region.

This year, in terms of fuel extraction, Siberia will overtake the European part of the country and the Urals put together. The conference greeted this announcement as something that goes without saying. But at the same time people were remembering that 11 years ago, at the previous such conference in Akademgorodok, the fact that the proportion of Siberian fuel in the country's total fuel extraction would reach one-third by 1980 was spoken of as a great future achievement.

It is not worth complaining about some inaccuracy in the old forecasts. The important point is that the previous conference substantiated the possibility of substantially increasing the pace of Siberia's economic development. This has fully justified itself in practice.

Siberia's share of all-union production will continue to grow. This applies not only to oil, gas and coal. This very important region already accounts for one-fourth of the output of the extraction sectors of the country's industry and one-fourth of the timber. Siberia can offer the country a great deal of what other regions need.

Siberian acceleration has become a natural law of our economic growth. However, the word "acceleration" in itself still does not contain the precision of a scientific recommendation. This was why the question of the pace and proportionality of Siberia's development in the country's unified national economic complex was a key question at the conference.

Today scientists give a quite precise reply to this question: The fact that the growth rate of Siberia's economy is 30 percent ahead of the average rate for the national economy will provide the most favorable conditions for developing the entire country's economy.

What, then, do Siberians need today to achieve the necessary acceleration? For an assured increase in extraction from underground deposits it is necessary to provide the extraction industry with a guaranteed reserve of raw materials for the long term. It is a question, above all, of stepping up prospecting for oil and increasing confirmed oil reserves in West and East Siberia. The process of preparing reserves [for exploitation] must be continuous--this was how the question was posed at the conference.

Such organization of the work of geological prospecting depends on many conditions, but primarily on how sophisticated the equipment is in the hands of geologists and geophysicists. Everything must be done to arm them fully with the most progressive equipment.

Siberia is rich in fuel resources. But this certainly does not mean that these resources can be scooped up, proceeding just from the requirements of the day. [paragraph continues]

Known means of increasing a bed's oil output will help increase extraction by only 10-20 percent. But in the very near future these modest percentages will provide an annual supplement of tens of millions of tons of oil. Meanwhile, academic science is capable of developing still more efficient methods of increasing a bed's output.

The success of the Siberian acceleration is directly dependent on the priority development of the region's construction complex. Increasing the construction industry's capicities, combining the expedition-tour of duty method of construction, given the scattered nature of projects over a vast territory, with the creation of large base trusts and administrations, organizing construction subdivisions with a mobile production base--these are ways to resolve this very complex task.

The strategy of assimilating capital investments also needs improving. The increase in their volume must be combined with the acceleration of returns. Even major construction projects must be planned so that it is possible to obtain output from the first stage of the enterprise only 3-4 years after the start of work.

Siberia is particularly rich in its north. Those people who are faced with opening up the zone of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, developing the Severo-Jeniseyskiy territorial production complex and running logging areas in the taiga zone will have to work in regions with a most rigorous climate, in mountains and swamps. It is perfectly obvious that these conditions demand the creation of equipment which is reliable at very low temperatures, which is commensurate in capacity with the scale of new production processes and which creates the necessary level of production comfort. All these requirements are perfectly obvious, but apparently not to everyone. How, otherwise, can one explain the inadmissible delay over developing and starting up production of such equipment?

A high level of production mechanization when conditions dictate a shortage of workhands--this is what will help to resolve the most difficult tasks. This applies primarily to the timber industry.

In order to utilize the cheap energy and raw material wealth on the spot, we are faced with creating major energy- and materials-intensive production facilities in Siberia; for this we need a wide range of machines for the thorough processing of local raw materials, and new and improved technological processes whose bases are to be elaborated by academy institutes in cooperation with sector institutes.

In eastern parts of the country, more than anywhere else, transportation is the continuation of production. Here is just one example: A serious improvement in gas pipelines is necessary in order considerably to increase deliveries of natural gas to the west and south. The speed of gas transportation largely depends on increasing the pressure in the pipes and cooling the gas. An improved transportation system is a condition of the opening up of new territories and of reliable economic ties between Siberia and other regions. Life demands the development of traditional forms of transport and the elaboration of new ones, such as container pipes.

At the last conference on the development of Siberia's productive forces there was no extensive participation by scientists of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences. The Siberian subdivisions of those academies were still at the organizational stage. This time they were represented by major sections.

One other very important problem has also been added--that of protecting the natural environment. The conference participants approached it with clear understanding of the fact that Siberia's easily harmed nature needs careful handling. For this it is necessary to elaborate the region's ecological zoning, to differentiate the norms of permissible impact on the environment and to develop an improved system of observing and monitoring that impact.

People decide and will continue to decide the success of tasks great and small, and therefore, whether in the swamps of the oil-rich Ob region, the taiga of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Zone or the region of future industrial giants in southern Siberia, it is primarily essential to create the necessary living and working conditions for those involved in economic development--conditions worthy of man.

Scientists' congresses and conferences on the development of Siberia's productive forces have become traditional. The first such congress, held in Novosibirsk back in 1926, formulated the first scientifically substantiated recommendations for a comprehensive study of the region's natural wealth and ways to utilize it. The last conference but one in 1969 substantiated the possibilities of further increasing the pace and efficiency of Siberia's development.

But the conference which ended a few days ago in the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Division's Akademgorodok was particularly fruitful. In order to get a more complete picture of the reserves and potential, local conferences on the development of productive forces have been held in recent months in Siberia's autonomous republics and oblasts. Scientists and practical workers from the provinces, representatives of the party's Central Committee and the USSR Academy of Sciences, kraykom and obkom first secretaries, USSR and RSFSR ministers and leaders of central planning organs participated in the work of the all-union conference in Novosibirsk.

The conference's recommendations provide profound scientific bases for the determination of the main directions of the country's national economic development in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEK AKTIV ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

LD071401 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[UZTAG report: "Monitor Construction Projects Nearing Completion Daily: From the Republic's Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the republic's party aktiv held on 18 June in Tashkent discussed measures to implement the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the on-schedule commissioning of 1980 projects on the point of completion. It was attended by obkom secretaries, deputy chairmen of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR Council of Ministers and oblispolkoms dealing with capital construction matters, leading construction production workers and innovators, leaders and secretaries of party organizations of construction and installation collectives, ministries and departments, enterprises and associations, representatives of soviet organs and people's control organs and trade union and Komsomol workers.

The report was delivered by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

Throughout the country at the moment, Sh.R. Rashidov said, widespread socialist competition is underway for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan and for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. Uzbek working people, like all Soviet people, have mounted a shock labor vigil and decided to work in a Leninist, communist fashion, marking 1980 with new labor accomplishments.

The construction workers are hard at work too. The working people of this major industrial sector of the national economy are fully resolved to fulfill their socialist pledges and ensure a further increase in efficiency and work quality in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress' demands.

Construction is taking place in very part of the republic. Uzbekistan has become a veritable gigantic construction site. Almost half a million working people are employed in construction and installation work. The following figures will give an idea of the scale and rate of construction. Whereas in the Eighth 5-Year Plan R13.6 billions of capital investments were assimilated in the republic and R19.5 billions in the Ninth 5-Year Plan, the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan will show a figure of almost R25 billion. This year alone we will assimilate capital investments worth R270 million.

The CPSU Central Committee has established constant, strict monitoring of the fulfillment of capital construction plans and the commissioning of capacities and projects on schedule. Recently the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, personally, once again carefully analyzed the state of affairs at the most important 1980 projects in progress, including projects in Uzbekistan. Emphasis was placed on the need for constant attention to these projects.

It is necessary to resolutely improve the state of affairs in capital construction, to establish order in this very important area of work and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions.

In 1980 the republic's construction workers have pledged to ensure the prompt and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of all projects in progress and smooth and high-quality handover. Party, soviet and social organizations have embarked on a great deal of organizational and political work aimed at ensuring the fulfilment of socialist pledges.

As a result of the adopted measures matters have improved somewhat in capital construction. Some 70 major industrial projects and production facilities have been commissioned and are producing. Four power units have been commissioned at the Syrdarinskaya GRES, as have the third phase of the Almalyk chemical plant and the second phase of the Samarkand superphosphates plant. An electric steel-smelting facility producing 750,000 tons of steel per annum has been commissioned at the Uzbek metallurgical combine. Major consumer goods enterprises have been constructed, such as the carpet combine in Khiva, the china plant in Kuvasay, the oil extraction plant in Urgench, several dairies, the Novoteshkentskiy cannery, the kitchen furniture plant in Sergeliyskiy Rayon and others. During this period 390,000 hectares of new irrigated land have been opened up and over 22 million square meters of housing have been constructed along with many schools, children's health and other cultural and consumer establishments.

In Chirchik the workers commission has signed the document accepting the Caprolactam complex for startup work. Many collectives of construction and installation workers, above all the Tashmetstroy, Uzbekgirdoenergostroy and Uzbekshakhtostroy trusts and others are successfully fulfilling their socialist pledges. Our glorious leading construction production workers are working on the 1985 plan having launched the following initiative: fulfill two personal 5-year plans in the 5-year period. Their names are known throughout the republic.

While noting the definite improvement in capital construction we must mention that the situation relating to the commissioning of production capacities and housing and cultural and consumer service projects in a number of oblasts and cities and also in certain ministries and departments continues to be under extreme strain. The reasons for this situation are shortcomings in the organization of construction work. We must ensure that greater attention is paid to capital construction. Party committees, leaders of ministries and departments and public organizations must take immediate, concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

Ministries, departments, organizations and client enterprises have an important part to play in accelerating the construction of projects in progress. They must provide sites with the requisite plan and estimate documents, equipment, special materials and finance. Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are called upon to intensify monitoring of construction projects in progress. Greater help must be given to clients' and contractors' primary party organizations in work to mobilize collectives for the ahead-of-schedule completion of construction and creation of an atmosphere of fellowship and mutual support in the solution of the set tasks. The job demands that the workforce at all industrial, agricultural and social projects in progress be brought up to strength on the basis of local manpower resources. Every oblast is in a position to do this.

The state plan is the law for all and for every construction trust, ministry, enterprise and organization. The under-fulfillment of plan targets is a violation of the law which is detrimental to the national economy. And those guilty of this are fully answerable to the party and the country. The assimilation of capital investments and increase in the volumes of production, housing, and cultural and consumer service construction envisage a steady increase in the production of construction materials and structures. It is planned to sharply increase the capacity of housing construction combines and enterprises producing linoleum, plaster, bricks, lime, asbestos cement and carpentry articles, cement and ceramic tiles. The Gosplan, ministries and departments and local party and soviet organs must exercise special control over this program and ensure its unswerving fulfillment.

The successful fulfillment of the tasks is possible given a high standard of organization, observance of discipline and order at construction sites, the elimination of losses of working time and the introduction of leading experience, the "Orel continuous construction system" and, above all the N. Zlobin-style team contract. Special attention should be paid to improving the quality of planning and construction work. There must be an all-round improvement in the appraisal of projects, a more exacting approach to instances of changes in plans and an atmosphere of intolerance toward slipshod workers, slackers and those who stay away from work. The time has come to really work on construction quality and introduce a system of project handover with warranty. More attention must also be paid to the construction workers, especially in terms of organizing catering and trade and transport services for them. All the conditions must be created at construction sites for highly productive labor, for 2-3 shift work and for the fulfillment of socialist pledges.

Thousands of communists are working at the republic's construction sites. It is the task of party organizations to make skillful use of this vast and mighty army, to ensure that its ranks are replenished and its militancy enhanced and to promptly strengthen laggard sections of construction with communists. Every party committee and every party organization must elaborate and implement a complex of measures to strengthen leadership of construction and give specific, day-to-day assistance to construction organizations in the solution of questions relating to ensuring the prompt commissioning of production capacities and cultural and consumer service projects.

MASHEROV ON NEED TO ROOT OUT INEFFICIENCY, DECEPTION IN MANAGEMENT

LD031539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 2

[Special correspondents V. Kozhemyako and I. Novikov interview in Minsk with P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Party Life: For a Leninist Work Style": "Lessons of Business-Like Efficiency"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Businesslike--the root of the word is business. It quite often happens that the enterprises or farms under essentially identical conditions have very different results. In accounting for the reasons you cannot dispense with taking the leaders' businesslike efficiency into account.

Businesslike efficiency is a very important feature of the Leninist work style. And it is assuming every increasing significance along with the growing scale and complexity of our tasks. Now that we are approaching the party's 26th congress, there is a need to understand how to assert it still more actively in the actions of cadres and party organizations and what sometimes works against it.

This is the subject of the conversation published today between PRAVDA's correspondents and P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

[Question] A businesslike person--that is what a good leader is often called. I would like first of all, Petr Mironovich, to hear your opinion of what characterizes a truly businesslike worker.

[Answer] You will agree that this concept embraces far more than one meaning. Dictionaries, for example, define businesslike as sensible, intelligent, enterprising. But that definition appears inadequate for our conversation today.

For what happens in life? The selfsame measures, steps and actions can unerringly be called businesslike in one instance, but not in another. Why? Because the whole question turns on the criterion of assessment.

I will explain my idea. When a situation changes, for example, certain leaders do not always display in an identical manner their ability to manage efficiently. Some strive for high results even when difficult situations arise, entailing complications in work. This reveals the leader's high businesslike qualities. However, this certainly cannot be said of those who, given attendant favorable factors, fulfill plans and pledges with no special effort but shirk as soon as they run up against one difficulty or another. How can you speak of businesslike efficiency here?

This is undoubtedly how it is, in my opinion. A businesslike person must possess fundamental knowledge in his sphere of activity and high political and moral dualities. He is an able organizer. In his work he relies on the achievements of science and progressive practice, always sees the long term and knows how to find the shortest path from concept to execution, from word to deed.

He considers it obligatory to consult people and, when necessary, he is not afraid of taking responsibility on himself or of taking a necessary risk.... You probably know the formula: "He who wants to get on finds the means, while he who does not want to seeks reasons."

So, a truly businesslike leader wants to get on and, most importantly, knows how to get on, without citing any "objective" circumstances whatever.

I believe that this is particularly important today. A concrete manifestation of businesslike efficiency is fast, prompt, enterprising, creative and at the same time the most optimal resolution of simple and complex, large and small questions. It is a question of achieving the maximum possible results with the least expenditure of labor and capital. For under present conditions the value of any decision and any action is determined, in the final analysis, by the level of production efficiency and work quality.

The businesslike efficiency of our cadres has increased appreciably since the 25th party congress. This is evidenced primarily by progress in fulfilling the 5-year plan. Minsk and Brest industrial workers and the collectives of more than 302 enterprises in the republic have already completed the targets for production volume growth rates. Over the 5 years Belorussian industry will have produced above-plan output worth almost R2 billion.

We really have a lot of businesslike workers. It is not so easy to single out anyone individually. But nevertheless I will name a few. Petr Ivanovich Boykov, general director of the Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod imeni V.I. Lenina Production Association, for example. It is to the great credit of the leader of the thousands-strong collective of tractor builders that they are confidently scaling one height after another, constantly improving product quality. Here is something to give an idea of his personality: Previously, when going over from one tractor model to another, there was a slowdown in production for retooling of equipment, but now they are going over to the series production of the MTZ-80 without reducing overall production of machines, and even increasing it. This is both bold and instructive.

Or a second example. Brestskaya Oblast's Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz has become a universally recognized laboratory of progressive experience in the republic. For almost a quarter-century it has invariably been headed by Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Vladimir Antonovich Ralko, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The successes of this farm (and, I will say without exaggeration, they delight me) are inseparable from the name of its illustrious, truly wise leader. Here even the barrenness of the sandy woodlands has not been an obstacle in the way of achieving high results. Even last year, which was extremely difficult in terms of weather conditions, Osnezhitskiy grain growers obtained 44.8 quintals of grain per hectare, and in the best years they long ago exceeded the 50-quintal mark. Other crops also produce abundant harvests. And see what heights have been scaled in livestock raising. Some 2,674 quintals of milk and 426 quintals of meat a year per 100 hectares of agricultural land--is that not an example of true businesslike efficiency!

However, there is no denying that still not everyone has sufficient ability to link words and deeds with a strong driving belt, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at his meeting with voters.

[Question] Proceeding from this, let us turn to the tasks of party committees.

[Answer] The chief question here is, as before, the selection, placing and training of cadres. This is the alpha and omega of party work, its essence, its crux. And this is what I would like to focus attention on.

In studying a particular candidate for promotion it is not enough to use just the data from questionnaires, however interesting they might seem. It is wrong to take education alone into account, as sometimes happens. There are now many people with higher and secondary specialized education, but not every specialist, even a good one, can be an able leader.

I would say that real talent is needed for that. For some reason we are not in the habit of using the word "talented" with regard to truly businesslike leaders, and even you journalists are shy of doing so. It is usually applied--and quite rightly--to scientists and literary and art figures. And yet is it not an art to lead a collective and to direct and educate people?

Hence the chief task of party committees: to find among the mass of skilled cadres and to promote to responsible posts the most gifted, talented organizers and educators. This is one aspect of the matter. Another, no less important aspect is that of helping talent to reveal itself and flower so that it can sparkle to the full with its bright light. In short, party committees are called upon to seek to ensure (and we insistently demand this of them) that leaders who, fearing no difficulties, would work fruitfully, creatively and enterprisingly stand at the helm of a collective or sector, a rayon or city.

[Question] But apparently not everyone is ready for this yet?

[Answer] Quite right. The contrast is particularly noticeable in the work of agricultural cadres. Many of them grow flustered when faced with the whims of nature: There is a clear lack of ability to counter difficulties associated with the weather with businesslike efficiency. And yet it is known that Belorussia is situated in a zone of very unstable weather conditions. And there is no getting away from that fact. Consequently, we must not wait passively for a felicitous concurrence of circumstances. Everyone must learn how to work to the program maximum under any conditions, come what may, as the saying goes.

Why do we pose this question so sternly? Because the present availability of material and technical resources in the countryside, the broad scope of chemicalization and land reclamation and our people's sharply increased knowledge and experience make it possible to strive for stable harvests even under serious weather deviations from the norm. Of course, there has been and will be a certain difference in yields, but it should not be as striking as it is now. For example, in 1976, the best year in terms of weather conditions, we gathered an average of 28.1 quintals of grain cereals per hectare, but only 15.9 quintals last year, which was the most difficult year. There must not be such a wide range of variations.

We are working to ensure that everyone realizes that in order to achieve high targets it is necessary to work both with greater skill and with incomparably higher responsibility, that is, with the utmost businesslike efficiency. Traditional methods and old practice are inadequate, and the radical reorganization of work is needed.

The republic party organization is endeavoring to foster in cadres of all levels a desire for what is new and progressive and a desire to master the art of managing and administrating to modern standards.

[Question] You mean, to teach and study businesslike efficiency?

[Answer] Quite so. I see two aspects of the question here: The introduction of new criteria for evaluating the work of cadres, so as to stimulate their businesslike effieciency more, and study of the experience of those who really know how to work in a businesslike manner.

A number of new evaluation criteria aimed at increasing labor productivity in every possible way and improving the qualitative parameters of production have been put into practice in the republic in the spirit of the general principle of the party's economic strategy--the principle of raising efficiency and quality. Take, for example, the coefficient of yield from mineral fertilizers. Through it as through a prism, it is possible to see many weak and strong aspects of management and the level of business-like efficiency of a particular leader. Now fertilizers are distributed according to the efficiency of their use. And this is a strong incentive to improve work. We are making increasingly wide use of the same prinicple in distributing new equipment and in assessing indicators in any sector and sphere of activity, when the result achieved is compared not only with the previous results but also with the available potential and with the tasks which have to be resolved in the future.

And now about experience. General appeals are of little effect here. It is necessary concretely to assimilate the experience of those who know how to organize things well and who strive for the greatest efficiency.

Here is a characteristic example. Grodnenskaya Oblast's Smorgonskiy and Oshmyanskiy rayons lie side by side. Last year's drought affected them equally. The soil conditions are in Oshmyanskiy Rayon's favor, but the end results were the opposite. Why should the laggards not learn from their neighbors?

However, the following happens. Many seminars and scientific and practical conferences are held, but a real return from them is not very much in evidence. Why is that? It turns out that people came along, looked, dined and then went away--period. There is no need to introduce at home what they saw. And there is no control over this. And so a "tourist" mentality takes shape. Going to a seminar is something like going on vacation or for entertainment.

We are increasingly countering this mentality with the practice of annual republican seminars for different categories of workers on very important questions of the development of the economy, science and culture. Approximately 30 of these have been held since the 25th party congress, and the benefit from them is very appreciable. The "secret" is not only that there are thorough preparations for these seminars. On the results of each one of them the Central Committee Bureau never fails to approve a plan of specific measures for the introduction of a particular experience. And everyone knows that there will be a concrete demand for fulfillment. In addition, the newspapers, radio and television feature the special rubric "After Republic Seminars"--also a form of control.

[Question] In connection with the further improvement of the economic machinery the question of the work style of organs of management is becoming increasingly topical. What, in your view, is particularly necessary to increase their businesslike efficiency?

[Answer] To overcome more persistantly any manifestations of a formal bureaucratic style. To eradicate pretentiousness, red tape, inertia [nerazvorotlivost] and armchair bustle.

We are now endeavoring to analyse in as great a depth as possible the work of republic ministries and departments. It should be pointed out that a very direct link usually reveals itself between the businesslike efficiency of their apparatus and the end results in a particular sector. A good result is ensured where people know how to organize things efficiently, rationally and harmoniously. Otherwise, the numerous managerial components just idle along, as it were, although a semblance of very brisk and strenous activity is created. But of what is it made up? Reports and more reports, conferences and meetings, the gathering and compiling of all sorts of papers, sometimes totally extraneous to the matter in hand....

This is what we encountered, for example, in analyzing the work of the republic's ministry of the Food Industry. The office and reception room of Minister A.I. Yerey (now the former minister) were always full of people, some with a report, some on an assignment, and some simply to present their respects. If you looked on from the sidelines, everyone was busy, on the move and, consequently, at work. But this was just the outward appearance! The same subordinates, running to another reception with a worried air and losing a lot of precious time there, must themselves, in the majority of cases, resolve questions which they endlessly "coordinate" and "discuss." Resolve them in the course of performing their immediate duties and official functions and carry all responsibility for their implementation. And since there is no responsibility, the sector works far below its actual potential.

A recent Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum condemned the tendency in a number of ministries and departments to enlarge the managerial apparatus. To do this, the leaders of certain sectors really employ the methods of circus tightrope walkers. The same Belorussian Ministry of the Food Industry reported to the union ministry a reduction of R307,000 in appropriations for management over the year--and at the same time committed overexpenditure of R356.000. The size of the appratus has increased more than 50 percent here since 1975. And certain subdivisions of the Ministry of Rural Construction have gone so far as to have one managerial employeee for every two workers. However, the increasingly complex tasks must be resolved not by increasing management staffs but by raising everyone's operation efficiency, competence and personal responsibility. Not through numbers but skill!

[Question] You have spoken once again about the significance of personal responsibility. And yet it is also necessary to develop collectivism and collegial leadership...

[Answer] The two are very closely linked. Otherwise there cannot be any real businesslike efficiency. Only it is essential not to hide behind collective leadership but rely on it, not to shift work from one to another but bear personal responsibility for it. For there are still frequent instances where personal responsibility is abdicated under the guise of collective leadership and someone evades control, and as a result businesslike efficiency is undermined, as it were, and work effectiveness is reduced. To call things by their proper names, this is bureaucratized collectivism incompatible with the Leninist style.

I wish to speak about the businesslike efficiency of various kinds of conference and meetings. It would be wrong to assert that they are quite unnecessary. I am speaking of something else. First, we must not shift onto the plane of innumerable discussions questions which must be resolved promptly and without delay--"straight off," as people say. Second, when collective advice is needed, all conditions must be created so that it is really collective. But what sometimes happens? People meet and sit round, but in fact one person speaks and makes decisions. The others merely agree with him. The result is imaginary collective leadership.

In light of the 25th party congress decisions the Belorussian CP Central Committee devotes special attention to the businesslike efficiency of plenums. Last year alone the practice of holding plenums and their results were studied in 62 of the republic's party committees. The results were examined by the Central Committee Secretariat. Specific recommendations were issued to the Brestskiy and Vitebskiy obkoms and a number of party gorkoms and raykoms. Another fact: Members and candidate members of the bureau and section chiefs or other executives of the Belorussian CP Central Committee now participate in almost all obkom plenums. Great significance attached to the discussion at the Central Committee Bureau of the Minskiy Obkom's work in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress demands on strengthening control and verification of the implementation of adopted decisions.

Organization and verification of execution is, of course, the most fundamental thing ensuring that words are acted upon more quickly. Unfortunately, some people have to be reminded of this truth. The Gomelskiy Obkom, for example, usually analyzes problems in depth and adopts good, correct decisions. However, they are not always fulfilled. Above all, owing to inadequate control. This was the case last summer in the first period of fodder procurement, and the same thing has now been repeated with the tending of winter crops. In short, certain people still believe in the magic strength of paper instead of concrete organization of the matter.

[Question] Petr Mironovich, how, in your opinion, are a leader's moral and political qualities reflected in his businesslike efficiency?

[Answer] Weightier results are undoubtedly achieved by those workers whose businesslike, organizing qualities are combined and synthesized with profound ideological conviction and maturity of moral stance. In collectives headed by such leaders there is created, as a rule, an atmosphere of high exactingness, mutual demandingness and principledness, the microclimate which has a beneficial effect on people's work and mood.

I cannot say that we have everything in order here. There are leaders who, having overestimated their own potential, cease to take the opinion of others into account, cut themselves off from living intercourse with people and display callousness and arrogance toward them. Such a worker is toeing a dangerous line beyond which true businesslike efficiency ends and sheer bureaucratic administration begins.

Certain leaders are plainly at odds with the norms of our morality and strike a bargain with their consciences.. Businesslike efficiency and narrow pragmatism [devlovitost in delyachestvo] sound similar, but they are opposite. We do not need "businesslike efficiency" founded, say, on relationships which accord with the private-ownership agreement "you scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours." Or certain people, for example, not knowing how to organize matters properly but endeavoring to maintain a favorable impression of themselves, resort to overreporting and other forms of deception.

Gurov, former general director of the Apspetsavtomatika Production Association, was recently dismissed and severly punished. It came to light that in the course of just 1 year he had overreported reagarding the volumes of installation and adjustment work to the tune of almost R1.5 million. And he undeservedly received sizable bonuses, honor and glory and was held up as an example of a businesslike leader, while in fact this proved to be a fiction.

A resolute struggle is waged in the republic against every instance of dishonesty and machination in management. I.A. Antonovich, minister of installation and special construction work, and V.D. Danilenko, minister of rural construction, were severely punished for a liberal attitude toward overreporting at a recent session of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau. This decision will be discussed in all primary party organizations and, we hope, will help more quickly to end this antistate practice.

We consider it our task to continue stepping up the struggle against all kinds of show, when the wool is just pulled over people's eyes and when a verbal fog helps to pass off imaginary achievements as real ones. "What, precisely, are these successes?"--V.I. Lenin asked. "Have they been proved? Do we not have here a tall story, bragging and vague promises ('being set right,' 'plan drawn up,' 'we are setting forces in motion,' 'we now guarantee,' 'improvement unquestionable' and other such fraudulent phrases of which 'we' are such masters)? How have the successes been achieved? How can they be widened?"

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke of the tremendous reserves which are everywhere, whichever sector of our work we take. Preparing for the 26th party congress and relying on the valuable experience with which the 10th 5-Year Plan has enriched us, he will place them in a businesslike manner at the service of communist creation.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH APPOINTMENT--On 2 July the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium issued a decree appointing (Turosaf Karatay) as chairman of the Kazakh SSR Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 2 Jul 80 AU]

KAZAKH SUPREME COURT PLENUM--A plenum of the Kazakh Supreme Court with Mynbayev in the chair recently discussed a report by Kazakh Supreme Court member Tolkovskaya and reports by chairman of the Aktyubinsk and the Pavlodar Oblast courts on the court practice of applying legislation concerning crimes committed by persons under age and inveigling them in criminal activity. The plenum also listened to a report by Kazakh Supreme Court member Azamatov on court practices in the cases of protecting the private property of the citizens. Participating in the plenum proceedings were Kazakh Minister of Justice Dzhusupov and Kazakh Prosecutor Seitov. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 2 Jul 80 AU]

KHABAROVSK AIRPORT--Khabarovsk will be the easternmost point of entry for sports teams, fans and tourists en route to the Olympic games which will begin in 11 days time. This airport will be receiving Aeroflot planes and planes from foreign airline companies destined for the Olympics. It is expected that almost 5,000 passengers will require transportation to the games in Moscow, Leningrad, Tallin, and Minsk. Passengers will be not only from countries of the Far East but also from Europe and America. Far Eastern pilots will complete approximately 100 trips from Khabarovsk. This year new air routes have been established from Khabarovsk to Rostov-na-Donu and from Komsomolsk to Moscow via Khavarovsk. More comfortable TU-154 planes have replaced IL-18 planes on the Khabarovsk-Sochi route. [Vladivostok Maritme Service to the Pacific Far East in Russian 0710 GMT 8 Jul 80 SK]

UNDERGROUND GAS STOREHOUSES--Moscow, 9 July, TASS--One of the largest underground gas storehouses in the country has been built in Western Siberia. The gas will be stored in the spaces left after salt deposits have been worked out. Building of storehouses like this is recent and is found to be highly economical. All that's required is to carry out a small amount of engineering work, and install compressors on the surface, as well as purifying installations and gas distributing units. These storehouses also have the advantage of being very large; one near Moscow contains over 3 billion cu.m. of gas. The underground gas storehouses also provide the extra gas needed by cities and industrial enterprises at peak times, and are thus being built near large industrial cities. Dozens of them have been built in the Urals, the Transcaucasus, the Baltic Region, Central Asia and the Ukraine. They also encircle cities like Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd, Minsk and Gorkiy. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0916 GMT 9 Jul 80 LD]

UZBEK PIPELINE--Only 10 kilometers remains to be laid on the Shurtan-Syrdarya GRES gas pipe line in Uzbekistan. The builders are a month ahead of schedule. Gas should reach the GRES by Constitution Day. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0750 GMT 9 Jul 80 LD]

CSA DATA FOR KOLKHOZ, SOVKHOZ LIVESTOCK IN JANUARY-MAY CITED

LD070725 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 16 Jun 80 p 18

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Review for January-May": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editors have received data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes during January-May 1980.

Despite difficulties over providing livestock raising with feed, kolkhozes and sovkhozes completed the wintering of livestock with no substantial losses and began the pasturing period in an organized manner. Livestock raisers developed the competition to achieve higher indicators of livestock productivity and to increase production of farm produce.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-May of this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-May 1980	January-May 1980 as Percentage of January-May 1979
Meat production (sales of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight)-- thousand tons	5,948	102
of which:		
cattle	3,745	101
hogs	1,435	98
sheep and goats	170	114
poultry	598	113
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	24,680	95
Average milk yield per cow--kg	877	94
Hen eggs--millions	18,569	104
Laying hens' average laying capacity	84	101

Production of all types of livestock and poultry on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 92,000 tons compared with January-May 1979. The gross milk yield on the country's farms as a whole was down 1,321,000 tons during the aforesaid period. At the same time dairy farm workers in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Latvian and Estonian SSR's increased milk production by 3-8 percent compared with January-May 1979.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 733 million eggs during January-May this year. Production increased on farms in almost all the union republics, except Kazakhstan and Tadzhikistan.

Farms in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone achieved certain successes in livestock raising during the period under review. Here meat production in live weight increased by 50,000 tons, or 5 percent, during the 5 months compared with the same period last year.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Products Purchased	Purchased in January-May 1980	January-May 1980 as Percentage of January-May 1979
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	5,659	100.4
Milk--thousand tons	19,868	94
Eggs--millions	17,648	104

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-May increased by 25,000 tons compared with the same period last year. Farms sold cattle at an average weight of 361 kg. The average weight of hogs was 99 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products in the USSR as a whole during January-May this year were down 1,309,000 tons, or 6 percent, compared with January-May 1979. In the RSFSR the most significant reduction in sales of this produce occurred on farms in Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Bryanskaya, Vladimirskaya, Kalininskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Ryazanskaya, Smolenskaya, Tulskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Gorkovskaya, Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Kurganskaya, Kemerovskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya, Amurskaya and Kaliningradskaya oblasts and in Altayskiy Kray. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Leningradskaya, Kirovskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya ASSR increased sales of milk.

Purchases of eggs increased by 628 million during the period under review. The biggest increase in purchases of this product was ensured on farms in Estonia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Armenia and Latvia. There was a fall in egg sales to the state on farms in Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased significantly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Komi and Bashkirskaya ASSR's, Arkhangelskaya, Tulskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kemerovskaya, Permskaya and Leningradskaya oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy Kray. At the same time farms in Irkutskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Rostovskaya Oblast, the Buryatskaya ASSR, Kostromskaya Oblast and certain other oblasts reduced sales of eggs to the state.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in Union Republics

	January-May 1980 as percentage of January-May 1979					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock & Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	102	95	104	100.4	94	104
RSFSR	103	93	104	101	92	104
Including Non-Chernozem Zone	105	93	106	105	92	106
Ukrainian SSR	96	95	103	94	94	103
Belorussian SSR	97	95	105	97	95	104
Uzbek SSR	113	108	107	113	108	110
Kazakh SSR	109	103	99.8	109	103	99.9
Georgian SSR	105	99.8	108	107	100.5	110
Azerbaijan SSR	103	102	104	105	104	107
Lithuanian SSR	97	91	104	97	86	102
Moldavian SSR	105	98	105	106	97	107
Latvian SSR	128	105	109	130	104	108
Kirghiz SSR	113	102	102	109	103	104
Tajhik SSR	107	102	93	101	102	95

Armenian SSR	101	102	113	102	100.5	110
Turkmen SSR	97	99.4	102	96	99.3	99.9
Estonian SSR	117	108	113	117	110	113

IV. Numbers of Livestock

As of 1 June, 1980, there were 94 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which was 507,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.8 million, an increase of 251,000. The number of hogs was 55.6 million.

There are 148.8 million sheep and goats, which is 1,985,000 less than at 1 June 1979. The poultry population reached 708.9 million birds, an increase of 12,482,000.

The number of cattle increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the majority of union republics, except for farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia and Kirgizia. The number of cows increased on farms in all the union republics, except the Turkmen SSR. The number of sheep and goats increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Kirghiz, Turkmen and Estonian SSR's. The poultry population increased in the majority of union republics, except for the Georgian, Moldavian and Tajik SSR's. The biggest increase in the poultry population (10-14 percent) was achieved on farms in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Latvia and Estonia.

The pasturing period is the most favorable time for increasing milk and meat production. It is important to disseminate everywhere the experience of progressive farms in the rational organization of the "green conveyer belt" and to strive for every possible increase in the production of livestock raising produce. Special attention should be paid to the use of cultivated pastures, and timely watering and topdressing of grasses should be ensured in order to secure the maximum production of fodder per hectare. Timely summing up of the results of the livestock raisers' competition and moral and material incentives for progressive workers are a necessary condition for raising production efficiency.

CSA REPORTS ON GRASS CUTTING, FEED PROCUREMENT

LD091626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration by the start of this week 30 million hectares of grass in the country had been cut. The rate of feed procurement has increased, particularly in the last few days. Work is progressing well at kolkhozes and sovkhozs in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Kirghizia.

Further Details

LD092154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The rate of feed procurement is increasing on the country's farms. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, on 7 July sown and natural grasses were cut on almost 30 million hectares. Over 13.8 million tons of hay, 27.7 million tons of haylage and over 10 million tons of silage have been procured. More than 2 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated fodder have been obtained.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR JULY

LD100553 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Mass harvesting of grain crops has begun in the Chu Valley of Oshskaya Oblast. Harvesting has already been carried out on 70,000 hectares, or one-seventh of the area occupied by cereals and grain crops. (0130 GMT)

Harvesting of grain crops is in progress in three southern oblasts of the Ukraine. Crops have been flattened by showers and strong winds, which complicates work, but good rates of harvesting have been maintained. (0200 GMT)

Harvesting of grain has started in the southern rayons of Volgogradskaya Oblast, where grain occupies about 4 million hectares. (0204 GMT)

Some 520 harvesting transportation teams are at work in Krasnodarskiy Kray to gather cereal and pulse crops on 2 million hectares. Rain and wind have flattened the grain, and all harvesting machines are equipped with special attachments for lifting flattened grain. Turkmenian farmers have started mass procurements of corn for silage. Over 400 quintals of this crop is being lifted per hectare, which is 100 quintals in excess of the planned task. (0500 GMT)

ALIYEV TOURS AGDASHKIY RAYON FARMS, TALKS WITH WORKERS

LD041613 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM special correspondent report: "Higher Rates of Agricultural Work"]

[Excerpts] Agdash, 6 June--The dense bars of ripe wheat and the sturdy cotton shoots gathering strength daily under the hot sun are the main signs of the 5-year plan which now define the picturesque panorama of the boundless Shirvan fields. From sunrise to sunset the noise of engines and machinery does not abate.

The arabal farmers, having extensively launched socialist competition, are conducting a tense struggle for big harvests in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Today's meeting of the rayon's party agricultural aktiv is devoted to the progress of agricultural work and the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1980.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, was warmly greeted by the aktiv.

Having given a positive appraisal of the activity of the rayon's party organization in increasing agricultural production and creating a healthy moral and political atmosphere in the rayon, he dwelt on the tasks of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the directives given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his plenum speech and subsequent speeches.

After analyzing the work of the party organization and all the workers of the Agdashskiy Rayon during the period since the beginning of the 5-Year Plan in this light, Comrade Aliyev stressed the need for every possible increase in the rate of production and procurement of crop growing and livestock products and for the broad use of the rayon's big reserves for further increasing crop yields and livestock productivity and strengthening stockraising's fodder base. The main thing is to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the final year and for the 5-Year Plan as a whole. The achievement of this goal requires an improvement in organizational and political education work among rural workers and the creation for them of all the necessary conditions for highly productive labor and fruitful rest.

Comrade Aliyev expressed the belief that the communists and all the field and livestock unit workers in Agdashskiy Rayon will complete the agricultural year honorably and will come to the 26th party congress with weighty labor successes.

During his visit to Agdashkskiy Rayon Comrade G.A. Aliyev visited a number of farms, familiarized himself with the progress of agricultural work and talked with kolkhoz workers and experts.

The "Sovetskaya Rossiya" Kolkhoz, one of the leaders of the socialist competition in the rayon, is famed for its remarkable labor deeds. On this pace-setting farm the tone is set by Medzhun Guliyev's team. In honor of its successes the flag of labor glory was raised today at the field camp located in the very center of a great mass of cotton turning green with good shoots. This harmonious collective is competing with Gamsa Bekirov's team, which fulfilled the 5-year plan in 3 years.

Walking around these teams' fields, Comrade Aliyev noted with satisfaction the good condition of the plants, their density and the absence of weeds and enquired about prospects for the harvest and the organization of tending of the cotton plants and the struggle against pests. After listening to reports from the kolkhoz team leaders on their new pledges--to gather 40-50 quintals of raw cotton per hectare--he approved this initiative and emphasized that this target is completely within the capacity of the rayon's other aims. The main thing now is not to lower the pace of work, to grow a good harvest and to make their own contribution to the struggle for a big Azerbaijan cotton harvest by this means.

Cotton growing, Comrade Aliyev said, addressing the kolkhoz workers, has been a traditional sector of your rayon's agriculture since the beginning of the century. And you are called upon to develop and increase your traditions. The rayon is now experiencing a period of upsurge, it possesses all the potential to become one of the pace-setters in the republic and the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" Kolkhoz serves as an example of this. On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev expressed warm greetings to the farmers for their conscientious, selfless labor and called upon them to work even more productively and persistently and to gratify the motherland with new achievements.

The questions of improving the efficiency of cotton production, improving its quality, ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year plan and the 5-year plan as a whole and disseminating pace-setters' experience were also raised at meetings with the workers of the K. Marx, S. Kirov and N. Narimanov Kolkhozes.

On the N. Narimanov Kolkhoz, whose lands spread out near the foothills of the greater Caucasus, Comrade Aliyev viewed 200 hectares of reclaimed virgin land. Formerly this was abandoned desert but now, thanks to people's efforts, regular rows of cotton plants line the massif for the first time. Next in line is another parcel of sun-scorched fallow land, which will also be developed by the kolkhoz's forces.

Talking in the new field with members of the team led by the young communist Vagif Salimov, G.A. Aliyev said: Your example is a vivid testimony to the skillful use of internal reserves--to the fulfillment of the main task which the Communist Party has set the Soviet people at the present stage. The kolkhoz has pledged during the present harvesting season to sell the state 3,000 tons of raw cotton, thereby fulfilling two annual targets. This is a remarkable initiative and it must be carried out so that your words are not at variance with your deeds. Not much time remains before the harvesting starts and it is important to use it with the maximum efficiency so as to keep your promise with honor and to obtain a rich harvest.

The workers of the K. Marx Kolkhoz intend to raise the yield of the area sown to grain by 50 percent in the present summer and obtain an average of around 30 quintals. The kolkhoz workers have reported the complete readiness of machinery and manpower resources for the forthcoming harvest. They have been set the task of carrying out the harvest in an organized way, efficiently and under a tight deadline--in 8-10 working days, which will enable grain losses to be kept to a minimum.

In the course of his visit to the rayon Comrade Aliyev familiarized himself with the rural workers' working and living conditions, inquired about their incomes and the supply of food products and manufactured goods and pointed to the need to further improve the medical, everyday and municipal services and the public amenities of the rayon center and all centers of population.

LAUNCHING OF NINE ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES ANNOUNCED

Cosmos-1200, 9 Jul

LD091814 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 9, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-1200 artificial satellite. The satellite carries equipment for continuing space research.

The satellite was launched into an orbit with the following parameters: the period of revolution--89.5 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth--332 kilometres, the minimum--209 kilometres, the orbit's inclination--72.9 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

Eight More Satellites

LD091133 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 9, TASS--Artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1192, Cosmos-1193, Cosmos-1194, Cosmos-1195, Cosmos-1196, Cosmos-1197, Cosmos-1198 and Cosmos-1199 have been launched in the Soviet Union on July 9, 1980. All the eight satellites have been placed into an orbit with one rocket carrier.

The satellites carry scientific equipment intended for continuing outer space exploration. All the eight satellites are flying in orbits close to the calculated ones with the following initial parametres: period of revolution--115.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee)--1,522 km, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee)--1,451 km, inclination of the orbit--74 degrees.

Apart from the scientific equipment, the satellites carry radiosystems for accurate measurement of orbital elements, radio telemetric systems for the transmission to the earth of data about the operation of instruments and scientific apparatuses.

The onboard equipment of the satellites is functioning normally. The coordination computer center is processing the incoming information.

WORK ACTIVITIES ABOARD SALYUT SPACECRAFT CONTINUE

Transference to Higher Orbit

LD082212 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The orbital station salyut with Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin working for nearly 3 months on board, has been transferred to a higher orbit. This correction of the orbit was made on command from the Mission Control with the help of the engines of the transport ship Progress now docked with the Salyut space station.

Scientific Research, Preventive Maintenance

LD081002 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 8 Jul 80

["Three Months in Orbit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Mission Control Centre, July 8, TASS--Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin successfully continue the programme of scientific research and work with the Progress-10 transport spacecraft. The cosmonauts brought a greater part of the cargoes, among them foodstuffs, life support system regenerators, additional equipment and apparatus to the Salyut-6 station. After preparatory operations, which included a check upon the air-tightness of fuel manifolds and the pumping-out of compressed nitrogen, the station was refuelled.

On July 7 by means of the Isparitel apparatus the crew accomplished the final series of experiments where silver was used as a sprayed material. In the coming days the cosmonauts will dismantle the Isparitel from the airlock chamber and will install the electric heating stove Splav in its place.

Today Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are busy servicing the station and carrying out a number of repair and preventive maintenance activities on board. The cosmonauts changed the cassetes of the multiband MKF-6M camera by means of which they will continue the photography of the earth's surface for the purposes of exploration of natural resources.

Planned for tomorrow are the preparation of the joint propulsion unit for being topped up with oxydizer, visual observations and biological experiments to study the effect of space flight factors on the development of higher plants.

According to telemetry data and crew reports, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6 scientific station and the Soyuz-36 and Progress-10 spacecraft are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Technological Experiments, Medical Checkups

LD041435 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Center: Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin have been working in the course of twelve weeks now on board the orbital research station Salyut-6. Last week, the crew were carrying scientific experiments and work in connection with unloading the automatic spaceship Progress-10 linked up with the station on July 1.

A series of experiments has been carried out by means of Isparitel (evaporator) equipment for metal surfacing by the method of evaporation and condensation in conditions of space vacuum and weightlessness. The deposition of gold, silver and alloys including aluminium, copper and silver on metal and glass samples was carried out in various conditions.

In the afternoon, another technological experiment is to be carried in the Isparitel equipment. After the experiment is over, the cosmonauts will install new and replace crucibles with materials used for surfacing.

In the course of the working day according to a pre-planned programme, the crew are carrying out visual observations of the earth and ocean, atmospheric phenomena in the interests of geology, oceanology, hydrometeorology, agriculture and forestry management. The unloading of the freight space ship Progress-10 is continuing. The cosmonauts are taking into the station scientific instruments, equipment, food and other freight.

On July 3, the crew had a medical check-up day, in the course of which they carried out research into the dynamics of blood circulation in conditions of rest, and reaction of the cardio-vascular system to imitated effect of hydrostatic pressure, which is created by means of the Cribis pressure suit. According to the data of this examination, the state of health of Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin is good.

The onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Progress-10 are functioning normally.

REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WORK IN UKRAINE

LD011117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent A. Dolenko report: "Adopted on Scientists' Recommendations"]

[Text] Scientific research into environmental protection in the Ukraine is being conducted by 42 academy and 70 sector scientific establishments and 26 VUZes.

Resolutions and laws have been adopted in the republic on the elaborations and recommendations of scientists--on measures to preserve the natural conditions of marshland tracts, on the reservation of valuable landscapes for public health and relaxation, on measures to extend the network of reservations and to study reservation affairs, on the organization of ecological expertise and others.

Targeted programs have been drawn up to protect the Dnepr's waters, to recreate and make rational use of the Carpathians' natural resources and to improve the environment of the Donbass and the cities of Kharkov and Dneprodzerzhinsk.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE-PRODUCTION LINKS--A joint session of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Kievskiy Gorkom Bureau was held on 19 June to discuss how to insure the further development of creative cooperation between the Academy of Sciences and Kiev industries. An agreement was signed on scientific-technical cooperation between the institutions of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Kiev enterprises and organizations. The agreement was signed by Yelchenko, Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary, and Academician Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 80 AU]

MENDELEYEV SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE--The Dmitriy Mendeleyev, scientific flagship of the USSR Institute of Oceanology, has left Vladivostok on a regular voyage. The expedition of Soviet scientists has set its course for the central part of the Indian Ocean where, in accordance with an international program, it will begin new research of underwater forests, mountains and volcanoes. With the aid of a deepwater (bathy) apparatus installed aboard the floating institute, the oceanologists intend to lower a man to a depth of 5,000 meters for the first time. The results of the expedition will enable the scientists to study more fully the structure of the earth's crust and discover deposits concealed under the ocean cover. [Text] [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 July 80 SK]